The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5618. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CUBAN DIFFICULTY.

The Fleet of Spanish Gunboats Now in the Harbor.

Description of the Vessels and their Probable Destination.

Important Orders Relating to Them in the Hands of Naval Officers.

Atrocious Treatment of Prisoners in Cuba by the Spaniards.

An Ex-Cuban Officer's Account of the Battles at Las Tunas.

Views in Washington on the Question at Issue.

THE SPANISH GUNBOAT FLEET.

One Now Ready for Sea—Probability of their Use Against Cuba—A Description of the Vessels—Important Action of the United States Authorities.

Our readers are probably not aware that the harbor of New-York is at the present moment being made a naval depot by the Spanish Government, and that in this port a fleet of gunboats is now being completed for service in behalf of that nation. That such is the fact, however, is beyond denial, as any one may ascertain for himself by personal investigation, so openly are the necessary operations carried on by those engaged in constructing the vessels. It is in consequence of this ignorance or indifference on the part of the public that we propose to give such details of these Spanish war vessels as have been procured, in order that a correct idea of their character and importance may be afforded to those interested in the present status of the Cuban question.

COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS.

Early last Spring one Captain ARRAGON, an officer of the Royal Navy of Spain, came to this country in company with two other officers of inferior rank. The visit was not deemed of much importance by those few cognizant of the fact, but the sequel shows that it may lead to considerable difficulty between the Administration and the Government of Spain. Some three months ago rumors began to circulate that the shipbuilders at Mystic, Conn., and neighboring ports on the New-England coast, as well as at POILLON's ship-yard, Brooklyn, and at STACK's ship-yard, Greenpoint, were all busily engaged in building a series of small vessels, which were intended to be used as gunboats by the Spanish Government. Another story was that the Cuban Junta were the projectors of this fleet, though that phase of the matter has long ago been found incorrect.

It now appears that these Spanish officers came armed with authority to contract, in concert with the Spanish Resident Minister at Washington, for the construction and equipment of a fleet of thirty small gunboats, and the necessary preliminaries having been perfected, the work upon the vessels has been actively prosecuted all Summer. Now that the Fall months are rapidly carrying us into Winter, the progress made upon these vessels has been so persistently carried on, that the fleet is rapidly approaching completion, and in a few weeks will be ready for sea.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

About two months ago the attention of the United States Government was directed to the fleet by the arrival of a portion at this City, when Marshal BARLOW was instructed to make an investigation in relation to the matter. The Marshal then ascertained that the thirty vessels had been contracted for by CORNELIUS H. DELAMATER, a partner in the firm owning the extensive iron works in this City; that the gunboats were to be delivered in a complete condition, fully armed and equipped for service, and that the Spanish Government had agreed to pay her sum of $50,000 in gold for each vessel without the armament. The latter was to consist of a heavy pivot gun in the bow of each boat, and to be supplied at KIMBALL's foundry at Cold Spring.

As the United States Marshal reported that he had very good reason to believe that the entire fleet of thirty vessels were intended for service against the patriot forces in Cuba, and guard the entire coast of that island, the authorities of Washington gave orders for the seizure of the vessels. The seizure was effected on the 2d and 3d of August last, although the work on them was not checked or impeded in any way, the evident intention of the Government being not to act in a decided manner until further developments had been made.

WHAT THE GUNBOATS ARE LIKE.

In order that our readers may have a clear and comprehensive idea of the capabilities of these Spanish gunboats, it will be necessary to give a minute description of the vessels, their number, present whereabouts and actual condition as to progress, as well as the probable date of their completion. These facts have been obtained with considerable difficulty. Each vessel is of the same size and style, 106 feet long between perpendiculars, 22 feet beam, 8 feet deep, 170 tons register, and five feet eight inches draft of water. They are constructed of the best material, on handsome models, and are perfectly clear above decks in order to give the guns full play. The boats are of 175 tons burden on the average, schooner-rigged and screw propeller, the latter to be served by compact and forcible engines of the best build. Average speed, ten knots per hour, and with a draught of nearly five feet when fully equipped for service. Crew, about thirty-five officers and men, all told. The boats are to have a carrying capacity for thirty-two tons of coal, or sufficient for ten days' service. It is anticipated that the vessels can also be moved at good speed under canvass, and the armament is to consist of one pivot 100-pounder only.

WHAT THEY CAN ACCOMPLISH IN CUBA.

It will thus be seen that the vessels are intended for coast or inside service, and are to be made available for attacking and demolishing river, fortifications, as well as harassing a hostile land force which may be already engaged with an enemy on shore. As such they will be quite formidable as war vessels, considering the scope of operations in which it is no doubt intended to employ them, being strongly built and capable of carrying a heavy armament. In fact, these Spanish gunboats are very much like that useful class of war vessels so much in requisition by our Government during the late war, for the blockade of rivers and minor ports on the Southern coast, as well as for important service on inland waters. They in great part resemble the gunboats which took so active a part in the operations on the York and James Rivers during the Peninsular and overland campaigns of MCCLELLAN and GRANT, and it is easy to see that the Spanish Government intend them for just such coöperative service with land forces. Of light draft, clean build and propeller model, these vessels promise to be a decided acquisition to the coasting navy of Spain, and are precisely of such a class as it would be almost impossible to safely bring across the ocean when fully armed and equipped. It is a knowledge of these facts that renders it almost certain that these gunboats are intended for active and decisive operations on the Cuban coast, where they will guard the innumerable estuaries and arms of the sea, together with effecting a blockade of the river mouths. On this duty these vessels—armed as they will be, if allowed to go under the control of Spain—will be quite able to stop such reinforcements or munitions of war as may be dispatched to the Cuban forces by their agents abroad, and the result can be easily foreseen. In fact, these gunboats will effectually quell the revolution now progressing on the island.

HOW THE WORK PROGRESSES.

The fifteen vessels already in port are so far advanced toward completion that they are now all lying at the extensive docks of the Delamater Iron Works, at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, for the purpose of receiving their machinery and rigging. This work is now being rapidly pushed by the contractors, and the result is noticeable each succeeding day, so fast does the entire work proceed.

The remaining fifteen vessels still remain at Mystic, Conn., in the hands of the shipbuilders. Their hulls are finished and in the water, but the joiner work upon them has been only recently commenced, consequently they do not present a very forward appearance. They have as yet no masts, spars, rigging, machinery, or gun-carriage fittings, and it is believed by those who have a practical knowledge of naval construction, that it will take at least six weeks before the joiner work alone can be completed, and the time necessary for their final completion for sea service is fixed at over three months. Work is, however, being pushed rapidly upon all the vessels, by order of the Spanish officer there stationed, and every man that can be advantageously employed has recently been put to work, the scene of operation at the yards being an interesting and bustling one. The other half of the fleet, as has already been stated, is now at the Delamater works, in this City, receiving the finishing touches preparatory to their departure for their proposed scene of action. Beside the one already making trial trips, fourteen are now having their machinery and boilers put in, though the joiner work is still in an unfinished state. They are, however, in so forward a condition, speaking in a general sense, that it will only require from twenty to twenty-five days to place the entire batch in instant readiness for sea. These final preparations are being executed under the immediate eye of Captain ARRAGON and his Lieutenant, who narrowly scan each and every detail, and are evidently men who have a thorough knowledge of naval architecture and equipment.

ONE GUNBOAT ALREADY IN USE.

One of the fifteen vessels already in the harbor has been made a model or specimen vessel of the whole class, and it is to that end that work has been exclusively pushed upon her during the past six weeks, in order that the necessary experiments might be made for the satisfaction of the Spanish naval officers having superintendence of the construction of the entire fleet. This latter gunboat has been placed in such a state of forwardness as to have already made two trial trips up the Hudson as far as West Point, once under tow and the second time by her own steam. These initial trips were made mainly for the purpose of receiving her armament and testing the working of a new description of gun-carriage invented by Captain ERICSSON, and it is understood that this gun-carriage performed so well in throwing both shot and shell, while practicing in the river off Cold Spring, that it has been decided that the entire fleet shall be provided with these new carriages, which are so admirably arranged as to permit a small force of men to easily manœuvre the immense mass of metal contained in the 100-pounders. Since this initial gunboat has made these trial trips with such success, the work upon her has been hurried to such an extent as to place the vessel in so complete a state as to render her ready for sea at any time in less than thirty-six hours' notice. This vessel now only carries a single 100-pound rifle pivot gun of the best make, which formidable arm is mounted at her bow upon a low and apparently simple carriage. This gun seems to be intended as her only armament, though carronades may, no doubt, be placed amidships at any time, if necessary or so desired.

ACTION OF THE NAVAL AUTHORITIES.

As may be readily supposed, these fifteen vessels now lying in dock in this city, although fourteen have no propellers in yet, and only one of the entire lot in actual working condition, are now under the constant surveillance of the naval authorities of this port, and their daily progress is made the subject of special report by those officers of the United States Navy who have been detailed for that duty. The single specimen so nearly ready for departure is an especial object of attention, and Admiral GODON, the commanding officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has, it is understood, important and grave orders regarding her should it be attempted to take the vessel from the harbor. Precisely what are his instructions cannot of course be known, but it seems quite certain that he is armed with authority to act in a decisive manner. A revenue cutter has been for several weeks stationed in the North River, off Hoboken, for the purpose of keeping a strict watch upon these gunboats, and especially upon the movements of the one now on trial service. Her movements are not interfered with so long as she confines herself to the river, and advantage of this privilege is almost daily taken by those having her in charge. No doubt the naval authorities of this port are in possession of such explicit orders as will enable them to take immediate and decisive action in the event of a disposition being manifested, by those having the gunboats in charge, to carry the vessels from the harbor. Whether any trouble is apprehended by the authorities is not known as yet, though the present state of affairs is essentially a critical one.

SCENES AT THE IRON WORKS.

The visitor to the extensive establishment and docks known as the Delamater Iron Works, situate on the North River front, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, cannot but be deeply impressed by the busy scene, in the midst of which he suddenly finds himself. A peep into the foundry reveals the fact that the force of moulders has been augmented to the full capacity of the building, and the eye is attracted by the large number of men engaged in preparing moulds for propeller screws, one end of the shop being almost exclusively taken up by the huge structures of iron and brick necessary for the proper shaping of the fan moulds. In other parts of the moulding room men are at work upon the heavier castings for marine engines, and the greatest activity apparently prevails throughout. Men on one side are breaking moulds and removing the still smoking castings, while another gang is employed in bringing fresh materials for a renewal of the work. In the machine room, every one of the innumerable lathes and machines are filled with castings and wrought masses of iron which are being rapidly turned and planed into the desired shape and exact size so necessary in the construction of steam engines. As he walks through the shop the visitor cannot help noticing that the workmen are engaged on duplicate sets of machinery, scarcely any working machine but is surrounded by six or eight pieces of metal, each identical in shape with the other. The room hums with an air of busy life, and the workmen are kept so actively engaged that the intruder escapes all notice beyond a glance as he passes. In the finishing and [illegible] room, the various component parts of the thirty engines intended for the gunboat fleet are being rapidly assembled, and it is readily perceived that they are of one build and style, thereby explaining the presence of so many duplicate masses of iron in the various preparatory shops. In the boiler rooms and yards the same uniformity of work is also noticeable, the entire force of workmen being employed upon a series of ship boilers of massive workmanship and compact arrangement. Half a dozen of these boilers are already receiving the finishing touches on the bulkheads preparatory to their being hoisted into [illegible] and lowered into the gunboats by the gigantic [illegible] standing near by. A cursory examination of these boilers will satisfy even those ignorant of the necessary requirements of such [illegible] that they are being built in a [illegible] manner. In shape they are [illegible], as the distance between [illegible] is necessarily restricted, [illegible] ed as to produce steam [illegible] with an economical use of coal. [illegible] placing in position are marked with the figures corresponding with those appearing on the bows of the vessels for which they are intended.

In the street outside of the works and on the wharves, other gangs of workmen are employed in making the iron cylinders to be used as smoke-stacks on the gunboats, and as that portion of the fleet in the docks have already received their stacks, it is apparent that those now in progress of manufacture are intended for the vessels at Mystic, and expected to arrive in the stream at an early day. The masts for the boats are being stepped and braced, four of the vessels having been thus furnished, and the remainder will be fitted before many days. The boats are all full of workmen, who are pushing matters to the utmost, all the several operations being under an evident pressure from some authoritative quarter.

The appearance of those gunboats that have been furnished with masts is a very rakish one, as the smoke-stack, and masts lean toward the stern in rather piratical shape, giving the boats an air of mischief not incompatible with their real character. In speaking to the workmen engaged on the vessels, the visitor soon learns that the craft are intended for Spanish gunboats, and the men seemingly take considerable pleasure in announcing the fact, as though it is a novel and interesting fact, as no doubt it is to any one not thoroughly posted in the matter. A visit to the Delamater Iron Works will just now amply repay those curious about these gunboats, now becoming so important in an international point of view.

MOVEMENTS OF CUBAN OFFICERS.

In connection with this fleet of war vessels intended for the use of the Spanish Government, it may be well to state that it is shrewdly suspected by those who have given the matter any especial attention, that there are now in this City a large number of Spanish naval officers of ordinary rank, as well as a select class of naval engineers. These officers, it is believed, are using the specimen gunboat for the purpose of studying the qualities of the fleet, and gaining a practical knowledge of their powers and mode of action, in order that active command may be assumed of the remaining twenty-nine at any time. If this is really the case, not only is the harbor made a naval depot for the use of Spain, but our waters are actually being used for the movements of a practice ship for the acquirement of knowledge that is to be used in actual warfare against the patriot forces of Cuba. It would seem, however, to be a very reckless procedure on the part of those Spanish officers who may be in the City, and it is to be hoped that the suspicion entertained will prove exaggerated.

Precisely what will be the result of the matter is now a subject of mere conjecture, the solution of which can only be determined by time and events now so rapidly crystallizing in the Cuban question. These thirty gunboats may be the means of cutting through the present perplexing state of affairs, or they may prove a source of extreme danger and annoyance to our Government. That perfect faith will be maintained by the Administration there can be no reasonable doubt.

SPANISH ATROCITIES IN CUBA.

Seven Months' Imprisonment of an American—He is Robbed and Maltreated by the Volunteers—His Final Release—A Suit for Heavy Damages Against the Spanish Government.

Dr. ALFRED T. SIMMONS, an American physician, who for the past thirteen years has been a resident of Cuba, and who was confined for seven months in a Spanish jail at Puerto Principe, on the charge of *infidentio*, (disloyalty,) recently arrived in this City, having been finally released by order of Captain-General DE RODAS, and transported to the United States.

Dr. SIMMONS declares that he was treated with great atrocity by the agents of the Spanish authorities. In a letter written from his place of confinement to the Captain-General, demanding his release, after denying that he had taken any part in the politics of the country, he details the circumstances of his arrest and imprisonment. "The policeman," he says, "who arrested me searched my house, and took therefrom all my valuable papers, a case of surgical instruments, $1,500 in gold and a draft for $1,500 more. I was kept ten days '*in communicado*,' and at the expiration of this time I was brought before Don ANTONIO LASANCA, the 'Fiscal' appointed to investigate my case and take my declaration. The charge against me was '*infidencia*,' bringing the written testimony of several Catalans, declaring that I had on various occasions expressed myself very strongly against the Spaniards and the Spanish Government. This I denied, and cited several witnesses to prove that it was only against the old Government that I had thus expressed my disapprobation, and that on numerous occasions I had publicly advocated the acceptance of the programme of General DULCE, and the reforms proposed by the Provisional Government at Madrid. These explanations, I made to the 'Fiscal,' and had them corroborated by the testimony of many of the most respectabl epersons in Puerto Principe. Nevertheless, in view of all these facts, my defence was not considered strong enough to justify my judges in setting me at liberty. At the end of two months from the time of my arrest, I was informed that although no evidence had been produced to implicate me as being in sympathy with the rebellion, yet sufficient had been discovered to render me suspicious, and that it had been deemed prudent by the Governor to keep me confined in prison until I could be sent to the United States. The object of this order I have been entirely unable to comprehend, and it is rendered still more mysterious when I reflect that in one week after my arrest the amnesty proclamation of General DULCE was made, and all the other political prisoners, over seventy in number, were liberated, with the exception of myself. On making inquiry for the reason of this, I was told that being an American I was not included in the amnesty. I then immediately wrote a letter to my counsel at Havana, giving him a full history of my case and a detailed statement of all the circumstances connected with it. At the end of fifteen days I received an answer stating that he 'had represented the circumstance to General DULCE, and that in a few days he had no doubt that everything would be made right.' In one month after I received another letter from him imparting the important information that he was doing everything in his power, that I must have patience, and that in a few days I should be released. It is now over two months since I received this gratifying intelligence, and over six since I have been in prison. I must confess that my patience is becoming exhausted. All other means having failed I have now determined to appeal directly to your Excellency, under the full conviction that whatever delinquency or delay there may be in the administration of justice it is not to be traced to any lack of moral honesty or want of energy on the part of the Superior Government. There are many acts of violence and injustice committed in the interior, which if known to your Excellency I am sure would meet with your most unreserved condemnation. I am certain, as far as my own case is concerned, the volunteers procured my arrest for the sole purpose of robbing me of my money and property, and had they found the least proof of *infidencia* I would have been shot. My suspicions, that such was their object are still more strengthened by the fact that after my trial was concluded, in requesting Mr. LASANCA, prosecuting attorney, to return me my money and property, he replied by advising me to keep very quiet and to say nothing about it. He said the volunteers were *muy bravo*, (very mad;) that if I should irritate them by making any such request it might cost me my life. It is needless to say that from what I have seen in similar cases I have considered it very prudent to take his advice. This I have been better able to do on account of having many friends in town, who have assisted me with money to keep me from starving; otherwise I should have been obliged to have eaten cats and other repugnant articles, as many of the other prisoners were on several occasions compelled to do. I hope your Excellency will pardon me if I venture to give it as my opinion that the policy of the Government in the mode of carrying on this war is very distinct from that of the volunteers. The programme of the latter, as they have on many occasions confessed to me, is the utter extermination of the whole white creole population. They say they intend to place the island in such a situation that another revolution will be impossible. The only way to accomplish this is to assassinate, on whatever pretext, all Cubans, whether found with arms in their hands or not.

At first I supposed this was only said to frighten people from taking part in the insurrection; but subsequent events have clearly proved that such is the real policy, not only of the volunteers of this place, but the volunteers generally all over the island. This, it seems, is what has produced so much misunderstanding between them and the regular troops, the latter being generally in favor of carrying on the contest according to the rules of civilized warfare, the former, of the indiscriminate massacre of all natives, whether taken prisoners of war or found quietly attending to business on their estates. Horrible as this programme may appear to your Excellency, the history of the last six months too clearly proves the truth of what I have stated. Were I not certain that the cruelties and outrages on humanity are kept a close secret, and that if known meet with the most unequivocal disapproval from your Excellency, I should not have the temerity to thus expose them, being, as I am, a prisoner, and liable every moment to feel the consequences of their savage vengeance. I feel that it is more pleasure to speak the truth, if by that means I can stay their bloody hands, than to keep quiet merely for the object of securing my own safety. As this is my desire, I hope your Excellency will profit by the information I am now imparting, and endeavor, if possible, to apply the proper remedy. Whatever may be the opinion of the Supreme Government in regard to this rebellion, I cannot believe that it will in any way sanction the cruel means by the local authorities of this place to put it down. Six months ago the rebels established a camp within one league of this town. I can see its flag even now floating triumphantly in the breeze on the *Loma de la Mula*. Within this period there have arrived at Puerto Principe more than ten thousand regular soldiers, yet the flag is still there. Instead of attacking the rebels and destroying their camps and those who were in arms against the Government, they have been occupying themselves during this time in the destruction of private property, sugar and cattle estates, violating women, and assassinating old men and boys who have taken no part in the revolution. Following the example given by VALMASEDA, nearly every estate in this jurisdiction has been laid in ashes and their occupants compelled to flee to the woods for shelter. Even during the forty days' amnesty granted by General DULCE a raid was made by the regular soldiers in the country, headed by Colonels GOGENECHE and AQUILAR, assaulting the estate of MIGUEL SALDIVAR, and not content with the destruction of the machinery and burning the cane-fields and driving off all the cattle and horses, they forcibly robbed the women who had taken refuge at the house of all their clothing, jewelry and $8,000 in money. Not long after they made another raid, and visited the country seat of Mr. RODRIGUEZ. He was an old man, and had always remained very quiet, and had taken no part whatever in the revolution or politics, but unfortunately he was reported to have money. After the soldiers had taken possession of all his silver ware they then demanded his money. Refusing to tell where it was they commenced pricking him with their bayonets, and threatening him with instant death unless he gave up his treasure. At last, in order to save his life, he was obliged to do so. Tearing up the bricks of the floor under his bed they came to a box containing $20,000 in cash, besides watches, diamond rings and other valuables. The Captain of the party then accused the old man of being a rebel, and a soldier, who undoubtedly understood the sign, ran him through with a bayonet. To crown this bloody tragedy and keep it a secret from the world, all the house servants were collected together and shot; but it seems that this grand feat of arms was too good to be kept secret, the soldiers in a few days discovering the whole transaction. These are only two out of the many examples I could cite of this character. It is calculated that over 200 peaceable citizens within this jurisdiction have been assassinated in this way since the commencement of the war. The regular soldiers are not so much to blame in these outrages as the volunteers, the latter expecting in this way to exterminate all creoles, confiscate their property, prevent those who are absent from the island from returning, place soldiers on all the estates to compel the negroes to work, and by that means render not only another revolution impossible, but reimburse the Spanish Government at the same time for the expenses of the war."

Dr. SIMMONS says that in June last, becoming impressed with the cruelties all over the island, he wrote a long account of them to President GRANT, giving the true state of affairs at that time, hoping it would have the effect of causing the United States to interfere. While in prison he again wrote to President GRANT, asking him to demand his release, the Consul at Havana, Mr. PLUMB, having stated that he was unable to assist the prisoner. He received no reply, however, and subsequently he addressed the Secretary of State, but with the same result. His first communication to the President was sent to Washington by a special messenger paid by Dr. SIMMONS. During his confinement in prison he was obliged to support himself, as the prison diet was next to starvation. Having suffered in prison for five months without any hope of being liberated, he became desperate, and resolved to secure his liberty or die. As there were seventy prisoners besides himself, they planned a formidable conspiracy to break through and escape. As a last resort, however, Dr. SIMMONS addressed the letter to the Captain-General himself, demanding his immediate release. Shortly after dispatching this letter, and before the plot for the escape was matured, the release of the prisoner was ordered.

About ten days after the date of Dr. SIMMONS' letter to the Captain-General, he was liberated from prison and sent to the City of Havana under guard, and from thence by the American steamship *Missouri* to the United States, arriving in this City about the middle of last month.

For the damages he has sustained, he has retained the services of Mr. JOHN W. GRATTAN, counselor-at-law of this City, to institute a suit against the Spanish Government for the recovery of $200,000; and in a few days the Spanish gunboats, now building in our waters, will be attached to await the issue of the trial of this important case.

NEWS FROM THE WAR.

An Ex-Cuban Officer's Account of the Las Tunas Affair—Other Operations—Officers of General Jordan's Command Killed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—An ex-officer of Jordan's Cuban army, who was disabled in service and resigned, and who left that General's headquarters in the South Bayamo District on the 18th of August, and the Cuban lines on the 26th, has arrived here, and makes the following statement in regard to affairs since the 1st of July: Early in July about 800 Spanish troops left Las Tunas for Mariabon, a seaport, for supplies for the garrison. General GARCIA, who was operating in that district with 800 men, learned this fact and made preparations to intercept them on their return. At Mariabon the Spanish troops were attacked with cholera, and it was not until fifteen days afterward that they started with their convoy for Las Tunas. On their second day out skirmishing began and continued until within fifteen miles of Las Tunas, where they were attacked by GARCIA in force and badly defeated, with the loss of their entire convoy, 80 killed and wounded and 110 prisoners. The convoy consisted of ten wagons and 250 stands of arms. The Cubans lost 80 killed and wounded. Two days after this GARCIA attacked Las Tunas, whither the defeated Spaniards had retreated, and succeeded in getting into the city, but was finally, after fighting four hours, driven out with heavy loss.

On the 5th of August General M. CASTILLO, by order of QUESADA, attacked Puerto Principe with 3,000 men, and after gaining the interior of the town was repulsed with the loss of 300 men killed and wounded. A few days after this (about the 10th) the Dominican General PUELLO, commanding the Spanish troops, attacked the Cubans under F. CASTILLO, between Baga and Nuevitas, but was defeated with the loss of 33 men. In the afternoon of the same day, being reinforced, he again attacked CASTILLO's force, and this time succeeded in dispersing them. No further fighting of note (though there is daily skirmishing) had taken place, or at least none had been reported up to the time of this informant's departure, at which time the principal Cuban Generals were commanding as follows:

General QUESADA, District Puerto Principe.
General FIGUEREDA, District North Bayamo.
General JORDAN, District South Bayamo.
General GARCIA, District Las Tunas.
General F. CASTILLO, District Nuevitas.

CESPEDES' Government was located at the village of Deseada, in the centre of the Puerto Principe District.

As the person from whom this information is obtained left General JORDAN's headquarters in South Bayamo on the 18th of August, where the forces of that General were operating against VALMASEDA, he could not have been in the reported fight at Las Tunas, which is said to have taken place on or about that date. There is some cholera among the Cuban troops, but their general condition is good, and provisions were plentiful. General QUESADA holds about 1,300 Spanish prisoners and General JORDAN about 800.

The blockade of the island is not at all rigid. The expedition of ANTONIO JIMENES, with sixty men and 1,800 Remington rifles and a large quantity of ammunition and supplies, were safely landed some time ago.

Of the officers General JORDAN took out with him he lost five, as follows: Dr. AMABILE, of New-York, killed at Bay of Nipe, in the first fight; Captain DUPONT, formerly of the United States Army and signal officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard; he was wounded at Canalito in the second fight, and died a few days afterward at Bijara, to which place JORDAN had moved; Captain M. LIMENDUE, wounded in the same fight, and died of his wounds at Bijara; Captain DE GIACOURIA, wounded and left on the field of Cuavas, and PONCE DE LEON, second in command of engineers, who surrendered at Cuavas, where both he and DE GIACOURIA were put to death on the spot by the lancers after they had surrendered.

THE NEW-YORK JUNTA.

A Manifest—Complaints Against the Members—A New Organization Proposed.

An anonymous "manifesto" comes to us, charging that certain members of the present Junta have been and are still basely appropriating to their own uses the moneys raised for the purpose of carrying on the war; that they make all of their transactions too public, and instead of having any system to govern them in the purchase of supplies, arms, &c., the matter is unwisely intrusted to many hands, thus rendering exposure almost unavoidable; that the cause of the failure of certain expeditions is attributed in part to the fact that the Junta subsisted for a period of six weeks some 1,500 volunteers, who were carelessly distributed throughout this City; that on the night of the 26th of June last, the time appointed for the sailing of the steamer *Catharine Whiting*, (Colonel RYAN's expedition,) so loosely were the details carried out by the Junta, (RYAN being then in prison,) it is notorious that squads of Cuban soldiers were seen parading the streets leading to Jones' Woods, the place of embarkation, with carpet bags and arms in their hands. In this way was the eye of the law drawn upon them, and the whole party eventually captured. After the three small vessels—the *Cool*, *Mabie* and *Chase*—had reached Gardiner's Island loaded with troops and implements of war, the *Catharine Whiting* laid under the guns of a revenue cutter more than eight hours, every facility being offered for their escape.

It is further claimed in this anonymous production, that the Junta neglected the welfare of the men composing RYAN's expedition, while the latter were at Gardiner's Island; and that some of the officers connected with the fillibusters will withdraw in disgust. Charges are made against one or two members of the Junta; but, of course, we do not give currency to accusations to which no responsible name is signed. In fine, the whole secret seems to be contained in a proposition to form a new Junta on this programme:

First, to form a new Junta, composed of men of unimpeachable integrity. Second, to "push things," and close the present do-nothing style of management. Third, to raise an ample war fund at once, by throwing the Cuban bonds upon the market and appointing responsible banking houses in the United States as agents for the sale of the same.

THE CABINET ON THE "QUESTION."

No War with Spain—The Attacks on General Sickles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—There are no later advices in regard to matters at Madrid. The State Department has not been in daily communication by cable with Mr. SICKLES, as has been stated, there being no exigency to warrant such a use of the wires. Furthermore, there is not a particle more reason for war now, so far as our diplomacy is concerned, than there was six weeks ago. The relations of the two parties stand the same. The excitement on the other side is because the Spaniards have found out, or think they have, what was really proposed nearly two months ago. The Cabinet will hold its first meeting since the return of the President, to-morrow, and all the members will be present. Cuba, not SICKLES, will very likely be discussed. The attitude of this Government on the subject of recognition is unchanged. It is not yet deemed justifiable, and there is, therefore, no backing down. The coarse and outrageous attacks on our Minister in the dispatches of the Democratic organ in New-York, excite sympathy for him, even among his opponents. The fact that the dispatch fraudulently purports to come from Washington, is in keeping with its indecent character. It was written in New-York.

VENEZUELA.

A Mutiny Among the Soldiers Incited by Politicians—A Desperate Attack on Their Officers—Friendly Detachments of Troops Fire on Each Other—Quiet Restored.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1869.

On the 18th of last month a desperate attempt was made by the enemies of the Government to get up a revolution in this city. The conspirators, it appears, bribed with money some forty or fifty soldiers of MONAGA's division, and it was settled that on the evening of the day in question these soldiers should mutiny and kill their officers, after doing which they should call upon their comrades to join them, and sallying forth seize all the Executive members of the Government and hold them prisoners. They faithfully carried out the first part of their agreement, and succeeded in killing Colonel DURAND and the cornet blower, but the firing of guns at the headquarters of San Carlos gave the alarm all over the city and the authorities were promptly at their several posts of duty. General ROMINEZ, the commanding officer of the division, also hastened to the scene of the disturbances, and threw himself into the midst of the rioters, heedless of his personal safety. The *designado villegas* immediately called a meeting of the ministers to decide upon the measures required by the urgency of the case. The prompt action of the Government was warmly supported by the zeal of the people, and large numbers of citizens hastened to defend the cause of law and order. Unfortunately, through a sad mistake, two detachments of soldiers marching from opposite directions fired upon each other, and Colonel ANDRES, the commander of one of them, was killed on the spot. ANDRES was highly esteemed, and his death greatly excited the people. The mutineers having taken to flight, troops were stationed in the different parts of the city. Besides these, 1,500 citizens of Caracas remained under arms the whole night. About midnight the excitement subsided. Had any of the well-known opponents of the Government shown themselves, they would certainly have been killed by the enraged populace. An excited crowd went to the house of Dr. URRUTIA, who, to escape their fury, had to jump over the wall of his garden and take refuge in a neighboring house. As he was suffering from heart disease the excitement was too great for him, and he died shortly after. By the evening of the 19th the city had become perfectly tranquil, and has remained so to the present time.

General MONAGAS has left for Maracaibo, with 5,000 men, four steamers and several schooners, to attack PULGAR at that place.

WALL-STREET.

Extraordinary Fluctuations in Gold and Stocks.

The Struggle of the Bulls and Bears.

Notes of a Reporter on the Scenes and Speculations of the Street.

WALL-STREET YESTERDAY.

The Causes of the Excitement—A Powerful Clique at the Bottom of It—The Rise Unwarranted by the Condition of the Country.

The excitement in Wall-street yesterday was even greater than on the previous day, when the "street" was suddenly startled by the rapid descent in the price of Central Railroad stock, and the equally rapid advance in the quotations of gold. The violent movements of Wednesday, however, had prepared operators for a "heated term" yesterday, and early in the morning—at least two hours before the opening of the Gold Room and the Stock Boards—brokers and their customers began to make their appearance around the central points of attraction, and the adjacent streets and purlieus. By 9 o'clock the belligerent parties in the gold speculation had begun to take shots at each other, and it appeared from the outset that the *bull* side had an advantage which they were likely to hold during the day. Transactions were at once made at 142½, or more than one point above the highest figures of the day before; and though at the regular opening of business, the quotation was one per cent. below what had been previously touched, yet the bull party soon showed that they had not exhausted their strength in this struggle on the previous day. In a short time, amid intense excitement, the price began to rise, and it sold rapidly up to 144 and 144¼—the highest point reached during the day—the fluctuations meantime being rapid and frequent, and the changes hither and thither often covering one or two per cent. in the course of a few minutes. During the whole day the Gold Room was the arena of an uproar that could only find its parallel in previous scenes of a similar kind in the same locality. The *bear* party at times seemed to be perfectly frantic while undergoing punishment at the hands of the exultant and defiant bulls; and, as the roar of battle and the screams of the victims resounded through New-street, it seemed as though human nature was undergoing torments worse than any that DANTE ever witnessed in hell. In stock operations the day was hardly less exciting, and Central was of course the principal point of interest, as it had been on the previous day. The fluctuations were less violent than those of Wednesday, when they covered 23 points, but still they were sufficiently wide, (83 to 91,) as will be seen by our regular stock report, to arouse operators and interested parties to their most determined efforts on one side or the other. The whole railroad list was affected, and in the more active stocks the movements were large and varied; but, as we have said, the changes were most deeply felt in Central, and other "Vanderbilt" stocks, such as Hudson River and Harlem, and in such *semi*-Vanderbilt lines as Lake Shore and Michigan. It is but little over three weeks since Central was quoted at 216, and the downward movement has been by fits and jerks till Wednesday, when the great and terrific descent occurred. Throughout the afternoon, the Long Room was constanty crowded by a "mob of gentlemen" who maintained themselves in a state of *enthusiasm* far surpassing anything we ever witnessed, either at a Southern camp-meeting or a Havana cock-fight. In fact, the condition both of the Long Room and the Gold Room was vividly and accurately described by an ingenuous rustic on the steps of the Gold Room, who, when asked by an excited operator what were the features of the market, replied, "Simply howling."

We were told by brokers that never, since the war times of 1864-5, had they seen the street in such a state of perturbation as during the last two days; and it is more than likely that to-day will see a continuation of the "heated term." Crowds were inside the rooms and outside—crowds were standing here and there—crowds were constantly hurrying to and fro in all parts of New, Broad, Wall, Nassau and William streets.

Old operators in the street say that the bull *clique* which now controls the gold market is the most powerful clique we have had in gold since the war—if not the greatest that has appeared since gold went above par eight years ago. The names of parties who are supposed, if not positively known, to compose this clique are freely mentioned; but we do not propose to injure any man's reputation here by accusing him of being a member of the *Ring*. Of course it is to the advantage of this clique that the largest stories of their power should be circulated, and that the wildest schemes in regard to gold should be attributed to them. They are thus enabled the more effectually to carry out their purposes, and to strike their adversaries with dismay.

That the rise in gold during the last few weeks—including the sudden advance of the last two or three days—is the work of a clique or ring, is perfectly well known. There is nothing in the condition of the country, or in its relations, to justify the extraordinary appreciation of the premium. "It is the scheme of a clique exclusively," said one intelligent broker; "nothing else whatever." And he considered that this was demonstrated by the facts: 1. That exchange on London is plenty at 106 to 107, which would afford a handsome profit for the importation of gold from Europe at present prices; it being, moreover, well known that a million of gold or more is now on the way here, and still more has been ordered. 2. The parties who hold the gold in this market are paying an eighth per cent. a day for carrying it. These two facts he considered to be in themselves conclusive as to the nature of the present bull movement.

This clique have been engaged in their operations for months. They bought gold when it was at 140—and they bought it all the way down to 131¼—and then they kept on buying it as it went up again, their purchases being especially heavy some time ago when it was at 134; and at present they seem to have control of all the gold in the market and in the banks. During their operations they have made "turns" now and then, as their necessities or their interests dictated, "realising" from time to time wherever it was possible to make a profit. This they have done cautiously and quietly, while they have made their purchases loudly and openly. It is understood that when they commenced their more active bull operations at 134 in the earlier part of the month, the clique held at least forty millions—either in gold itself or in the contracts of parties who were *short* to them. Although they have bought largely every day since that time, it is supposed that they have sold and settled with those short to them to fully as large an extent as they have bought—so that at present they actually *hold no more* than when the price was 134. In the meantime, as we have already said, they have realized large profits from these sales and settlements—expecting, of course, to lose ultimately upon what they have on hand when the market breaks. That it will break before long, is believed on all hands, and this is argued from a variety of points, such as these: (1.) We have exported forty millions less thus far this year than we did during the corresponding period of last year—while our production of the precious metals has been fully as great as last year. (2.) Exchange is now four per cent. below the point at which gold can be profitably exported. (3.) Our enormous crops of cereals and cotton will soon be on the market, and supply all the exchange wanted without shipping any gold this Autumn or Winter. (4.) The gold interest due from the Government during the next three months is nearly sixty millions—which will much more than supply all demands for Customs, and so forth.

On the other hand, the bulls argue—"Well," says one of them, "we *have* no argument—only, we can put it up higher, and intend to do so." But, at the same time, there is no doubt that some of the bulls are sustained in their movement by the idea that the relations of our Government with Spain are now very critical, and will probably soon be more so. This rumor was used on Wednesday, and yesterday again the bulls tried to bolster up their cause with it.

It is also believed in the street that it is the same bull-gold element—though perhaps not precisely the same combination—that has been engaged at the same time in the movement for bearing stocks. It is said they have sold out their stocks in order to get the means of carrying on their operations in gold; and now, being short in stocks, they are bearing the market in order to buy back advantageously, when, by getting out of gold, they have the means to do so. That the parties have acted in concert in the tremendous undertaking they have lately carried out—and which is not yet consummated—is a matter about which, though little is positively known to outsiders, there is no occasion to entertain any doubt.

But we will not attempt any further to recapitulate the opinions, theories, fancies and rumors that have been entertained by different parties in Wall-street, concerning the determined and aggressive clique which is now executing its own ends at the public expense; and in so far as reports and speculations are herein set down by the present reporter, he relieves himself from all responsibility concerning them, further than to say that they are among the things "said" by parties in the street. But of one thing there is no doubt, that the clique is controlled by very shrewd men, who "know what they are about."

It is a noteworthy fact that no failures have yet been announced, and the parties on both sides have met their obligations in a remarkable manner. Within the last forty-eight hours the losses and gains by the rise and fall of gold and stocks in this market have amounted to millions of dollars. In the meantime the gold conspirators are holding high carnival, while the mercantile and business interests of the country are suffering because of the manœuverings of these desperate men.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sumner's Speech—An Interesting Decision by the Internal Revenue Commissioner—The International Exposition.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Mr. SUMNER'S speech has received very general attention here. In official circles it is looked upon as an intimation that if any other course of action is pursued than that indicated in this speech, it will be at the peril of Mr. SUMNER's displeasure. But as the matter stands to-day, the Government seems in no danger of such an unfortunate visitation. The secret of this speech at this time is believed to be the fact that Mr. SUMNER fears that the Administration has determined to recognize Cuba, and therefore jeopardize the *Alabama* question.

A WHISKY DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue made a decision to-day, which is of considerable interest to whisky manufacturers. The facts are as follows: Some time ago a large whisky firm was assessed about $1,800 as a deficiency tax for having failed to manufacture the full of eighty per cent. on the surveyed capacity of their works. They appeared here by attorney and proved to the satisfaction of the Department that they had acted in good faith, and had run their distillery as near its capacity as circumstances would allow, and they also proved to the Department that while it was not a case for an abatement under the law, that it was one in which a compromise could properly be made. The Commissioner took this view of the case, and the suit was ordered to be discontinued.

The President proposes to give the big ox *General Grant*, some time ago presented to him, for the benefit of the school for soldiers' orphans at Webster, Mo. The animal will be exhibited at the Agricultural Fair at St. Louis for the above purpose.

THE PROPOSED EXPOSITION.

An enthusiastic meeting of the leading citizens of Washington was held to-night, to further the plan of a national exhibition. It was resolved to make the affair national in its character to the fullest extent. M. BODISCO, Secretary of the Russian Legation, was present, and pledged the coöperation of his Government in a handsome speech, in which he alluded to the warm friendship which has so long existed between the two countries. Admiral DAHLGREN adverted to the fact that the largest ships afloat could land the contributions of foreign nations at the Navy-yard or the Arsenal, a fact which proves that Washington is really a seaport city. The movement begins to look earnest and formidable.

A SOURCE OF ANNOYANCE STOPPED.

Secretary ROBESON has issued a circular letter to the heads of departments at the Navy-yard, stating that the Navy Department is seriously annoyed by the visits of females to the Department to get employment for their male relatives. The circular states that these women represent that they have been referred to the Department by the Navy-yard officers, and the Secretary directs that the practice be stopped.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE PRESIDENT.

The time of the President, to-day, has been entirely devoted to business with the Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War. A large crowd of visitors were present, but were unable to see the President because of important business with prominent officials here.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day: EDMUND R. ALLEN, to be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Accomac Court-house, Va.; A. D. JOHNSON, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Tappahannock, Va.; E. MCB. TIMONEY has been appointed Consul at Lumbes, Peru.

PASSPORTS TO TRAVEL IN TURKEY.

The Department of State has been officially informed that new regulations have been promulgated by the Sublime Porte relative to the passports of foreigners entering the Ottoman Empire, and to persons originally Ottoman subjects, who claim to have acquired foreign naturalization. From these regulations it appears that strangers arriving in the Ottoman Empire after Nov. 19 next, must be provided with passports, and the same must be *viséd* by a Turkish Minister or Consul. Certain penalties are prescribed for any infraction of the provisions of these regulations.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The following are the Customs receipts from Sept. 11 to 18, inclusive:

Boston	$579,051
New-York	3,546,926
Philadelphia	138,527
Baltimore	256,532
San Francisco, from Aug. 22 to Sept. 4	112,120
New-Orleans, from Sept. 4 to 11	137,820
Total	$4,270,976

THE BOILERS OF THE ALGONQUIN.

The Haytian Minister, who purchased for his Government the United States steamer *Algonquin*, having been informed that the boilers of that vessel are unsafe, has made arrangements for engineers to be placed on board, with coal in sufficient quantity for four days' trial of the machinery. General LAROCHE, with his *attaché*, will go on the trip.

THE LOUISVILLE POST OFFICE.

Mrs. LUCY MOREHEAD PORTER, of Covington, has been appointed Postmistress at Louisville, Ky., *vice* SPEED. JESSE BAYLES was some time ago designated for the place, but his commission was not issued.

THE ANTHRACITE STRIKE.

Close of the Protracted Struggle—Extent, Capacity and Development of the Anthracite Fields—The Great Companies and Small Operators—Preliminary View of the Basis Question—Domestic Condition of the Miners.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1869.

The long strike of the coal-miners has become as completely a thing of the past as the Avondale disaster, which, with terrible emphasis, marked its culmination in the northern coal-field. The struggle of fourteen weeks between operators and miners, which was conducted on both sides with extreme bitterness, having now been followed by a truce, if not enduring peace, and the passions roused by the struggle having somewhat subsided, it is proper that the public should review the affair in all its aspects, in order, if possible, to discover the cause of those suspensions that for two successive years have disorganized, if not paralyzed, one of the chief industrial pursuits of the nation.

THE ANTHRACITE POWER.

The anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania constitute a great power in the land. Comprised in the Counties of Luzerne, Carbon, Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia and Dauphin, they underlie 470 square miles of valley and mountain, and so far as yet discovered contain the only anthracite deposits of the continent. Within easy access of the great commercial and manufacturing centres of the nation, and in the midst of an old and thickly settled region, they are the sole reliance for fuel of nearly 15,000,000 of people. Capable of supplying the present and prospective wants of the people for probably two hundred years, and of being mined and got to the consumer with comparative ease and cheapness, the prodigality with which capital has been employed in their development is not a matter of wonder. Throwing out the estimated value of the coal lands, and money to almost fabulous amounts is found to be invested in coal production. A little more than $40,000,000 has been absorbed in mining capital, about the same sum in canals, and $70,000,000 in railroads, both being constructed almost solely as means of transportation for coal. The northern coal-field is almost entirely absorbed by three great corporations, or monopolies, as it is the fashion to call them, but in the whole anthracite region are about 200 firms and incorporated companies, working two or more mines each and sending into market during the past year 16,000,000 tons of coal; but in doing so draining the fields of about 20,000,000 tons, mining being yet in a crude state, and the wastage unnecessarily great. Of the market production nearly 6,000,000 tons were sent by the three great companies—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The vastness of the coal interest having been told, the immense power of these three great corporations can be imagined, and the meaning and origin of the phrase "small operators," heard everywhere in the coal regions fully explained. In the presence of these Titans ordinary giants are dwarfed, and men who can do business merely by the half million are small operators.

Among those conversant with the trade there is no amazed inquiry to know upon what meat these Cæsars fed to become so great. They have spread their regimen before the whole world, which has seen them assuming colossal proportions because they were carriers as well as producers of the black merchandise in which they traffic. Especially is this true of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which, year after year, towers more and more above its fellows, buying, building or leasing new railroads, absorbing more mines, and making denser every year the shadow in which its rivals wither. But the three great companies make common cause against the "small operators;" crush them in the market by putting coal there cheaper than they can, and hamper them in their dealings with the miners. I can scarcely make a positive assertion about anything connected with the coal troubles, but there can be little doubt that in the undeniable facts which have been stated are the roots of the whole evil. The public can, however, best judge the question by going, briefly as possible, over the whole field.

THE BARS TO PROGRESS.

Whoever attempts to honestly investigate the troubles of anthracite production is met by one almost insuperable difficulty at the very beginning of the undertaking. At every step he is encountered by the most positive assertion and as positive denial, neither being often supported by the least particle of proof, and he never even casually stumbles upon an admitted fact. It is all the same whether he be in pursuit of a guiding principle, a central event, or a trivial detail, and as evidence cannot be sifted and weighed, conclusions cannot be trusted. But true as all this is generally, it may be safely said that the short-lived strike of 1868, and the protracted suspension of 1869, were equally incidents of a long-pending, perhaps unacknowledged, but bitter and clearly defined struggle between the great corporations, the small operators, and the miners, in which the two latter, although not avowed allies, were struggling in a common cause. The strike of 1868 was made for the eight-hour system, and was a failure; the suspension of 1869 was in behalf of "basis," and, practically, was equally abortive. Perhaps the power and prestige of the great companies cannot be more plainly shown than in this brief recital of results. It remains to show how they used their victory, as well as how their antagonists waged the warfare, and how they profited by the result. But, before entering upon that field of uncertainties, where each side must tell its own story to be taken for what it is worth, a general retrospect will not be unprofitable.

HAZARDS OF MINING.

Anthracite mining is undoubtedly less hazardous than burrowing in the small coal veins of England and Wales where work can only be done in an unnatural posture, but it is far from being the most safe, healthful or pleasant of industrial callings. The one shaft system which so largely prevails is only one of the many dangers constantly threatening the anthracite miner in common with all his fellows, the world over. The roofs of mines sometimes fall, crushing the toilers, the galleries and chambers are liable to be filled with gases deadly to the occupants, and these are but chief of many perils that beset him who descends into the bowels of the earth. And while the calling is hazardous, it is as certainly not healthful. I have not yet had opportunity to gather any statistics on the subject, but at this moment I recall the fact that I have seen but one miner in all these regions who showed signs of age. Some, indeed many, of the witnesses at the Avondale inquest, it will be remembered, spoke of having been many years in the mines, but they all entered them when mere lads, and it is the universality of this misfortune of the son falling heir, in tenderest childhood, to the father's portion of toil, that makes the mines premature graves for thousands.

The miner intuitively knows all these things, and there has always been in his mind an idea, vague, perhaps, but sufficiently defined for its purpose, that such toil as his demanded something more than ordinary recompense. He could not, indeed, justly claim that his was skilled labor, for the art of mining, so far as the actual miner is concerned, is as rudimentary as that of chopping wood, but he could lay stress on its attending dangers, and ask some guerdon for them.

CONDITION OF THE MINERS.

The miners have claimed, and prior to this year, that they have not been equitably paid. Perhaps the general public may have some difficulty in collating the data necessary to decide upon the justness of this claim, but there are certain facts easily ascertained, which may aid in reaching a conclusion. There can be no doubt in the first place that as a class the miners are frugal. They waste little in riotous living, but nurse their incomes with wonderful prudence. The wife slaves in the house, while the husband digs in the earth, and at the twelfth year, and sometimes before it, the boy children descend the perilous shaft with him to become producers. If all this labor were fairly paid, all this frugality would naturally result in stowing this family away in a residuum of accumulated substance sufficient for comfort and to meet the hazards incident to human life. But nothing is more certain than that the miner rarely accumulates a competence, and that his home life is surrounded with few of the comforts of civilized existence. I have been this year and last in hundreds of mining villages, and without being intrusive the domestic life of the villagers has been opened to me. Everywhere in Summer months the doors and windows are open, and the houses are not so extensive nor so lavishly furnished that a single glance will not serve to inform the observer of the interior and its contents. Generally the houses are nothing more than huge boxes with doors and windows; always they are the most primitive of frames which are sometimes rudely painted or whitewashed, but oftener entirely nude. Very rarely indeed have I seen one of these houses provided with the accessories that decency and comfort demand. Generally the rough floors are entirely uncovered, although a cheap carpet is sometimes seen on the "best room;" a stove, a scant array of common crockery, a deal table and three or four wooden chairs, make up the furniture of the living room. Bedrooms rarely have anything in them but a bedstead of cheap pattern and manufacture; but I have noticed that usually the beds themselves, together with the linen and clothing, are of excellent quality and abundant—the one extravagance of the miner appears to be the pardonable one of providing himself and dependents with the appliances of comfortable slumber. But aside from this everything about his home is cheap and scant; at a forced sale probably his whole stock would not realize $100.

In the personal adornment of himself and family, he is equally chary of expense or equally unable to bear it. The women and children about the villages are clad in the simplest garb and cheapest materials, while the miner himself when at work necessarily wears the roughest and strongest of suits. When in holiday attire, all present a respectable appearance; but it does not require very close observation to learn that no very costly fabrics have entered into the make-up.

Add now these other facts, that the miner rarely owns a foot of the soil or the house in which he lives, or is in any way beforehand with the world, and the inference is clear that his wage must be small. True, as a rule, his burdens are many, for his wife is prolific, and a house without a half dozen children is generally that of a couple married a less number of years; the rule appears to be a child for every year of matrimonial life.

Partly from the clashing of millions of dollars in a great business rivalry, and partly from the squalor I have sketched, arose the long strike of 1869 and the demand for "basis." The history of that strike in its inception, progress, culmination and results, remains to be told. There has been no recent event more important in itself, more widespread in its effects, or more dramatic in its incidents. It paralyzed a vast industry, and affrighted great cities; it heated men's passion to a white heat, and where the conflict raged destroyed for the time man's faith in man. A contest of this character deserves a recital more coherent and extended than the cursory mention it has thus far received.

E. C.

Anthracite Coal Consumption and Supply—Does the Present Rate of Production Forbode Deficit or Over-supply at the End of the Year—The Effect of Withholding Orders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whatever opinion may be entertained touching the miners' strikes in the anthracite districts in this State, the practical question with the public is: Does the recent and present rate of production forebode deficit or over-supply at the end of the year?

To lead the reader to a proximately sound conclusion, the subjoined table is submitted, showing the quantity of coal forwarded to date this present year, and also for the corresponding time last year, over the works of the seven great corporations that jointly supply the seaboard market.

The tonnage of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill Canal is to Thursday, Sept. 16, and of all the other lines to Saturday, Sept. 11, the official week terminating at above respective dates:

	1868. Tons.	1869. Tons.
Phila. and Reading Railroad	2,447,256.07	2,994,794.01
Schuylkill Canal	601,291.05	465,402.06
Lehigh Valley Railroad, (fr. M. C.)	1,638,392.09	1,569,042.08
Lehigh Canal	585,103.19	501,928.14
Lehigh Canal Company's Lehigh and Susquehanna Railr'd	304,763.00	554,238.13
Del., Lackawanna and Western Railroad, North Division	386,790.14	205,857.00
Del., Lackawanna and Western Railroad, South Division	762,168.09	587,631.00
Delaware and Hudson Canal	1,061,809.00	699,638.00
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroad	....	102,769.00
Pennsylvania Coal Company	651,742.05	680,372.18
Total	8,439,314.08	8,361,674.00

	Increase. Tons.	Decrease. Tons.
Phila. and Reading Railroad	547,537.14	
Schuylkill Canal	....	135,888.19
Lehigh Valley Railroad, (from Mauch Chunk)	....	69,350.01
Lehigh Canal	....	83,174.05
Lehigh Canal Company's Lehigh and Susquehanna Railr'd	249,475.13	....
Del., Lackawanna and Western Railroad, North Division	....	180,933.14
Del., Lackawanna and Western Railroad, South Division	....	174,535.09
Delaware and Hudson Canal	....	362,171.00
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroad	102,769.00	....
Pennsylvania Coal Company	28,630.13	....
Total	928,412.00	1,006,053.08
Increase		928,412.00
Net decrease		77,640.08
During the year 1868 the coal tonnage of said lines was		12,380,701
Deduct tonnage for 1869, as above, to date		8,361,674
Yet to be supplied to equal last year		4,019,027

It must be remembered, too, that but fifteen and a half weeks of the calendar year remain from the middle of September; whereas from Jan. 1 to that period covers thirty-six and a half weeks; also, that canal navigation, which is sometimes suspended as early as the middle of November, is always closed in December.

Now, if to this 4,019,027 tons yet to be forwarded, we add the average ratio of annual increase of anthracite consumption, it will be ascertained that five millions of tons will be needed to satisfy the necessities of the market for the current, from and after date in table.

The progress made in the annual consumption of anthracite will be understood on consideration of what follows:

	Tons.
Total amount of coal carried by the seven forenamed competing companies in 1868	12,380,701
Total amount of coal carried by the seven forenamed competing companies in 1867	11,172,285
Increase for 1868 over 1867 (10 8-10 per cent.)	1,208,416
Quantity carried by said companies in 1865, in which the war closed	8,522,616
Quantity carried by said companies in 1861, in which the war began	6,572,577
Increase during four years of war (22 per cent.)	1,951,039

As the increase of 1865 over 1861 was 1,951,039 tons, equal to an annual average increase of 487,759 tons during four years of civil strife, and as, moreover, the market in 1868 consumed 1,208,416 tons more than the production of 1867, surely the market for 1869 will need a large excess over 1868!

Inasmuch, however, as last week every line forwarded to market a less quantity of coal than was forwarded in corresponding week of last year, it is manifest that the recent suspension of orders for coal on the part of consumers and dealers was an error which renders a rush for coal inevitable so soon as the actual danger of scarcity shall be commonly realized as an impending fact.

Last year, from the last of August to the close of the year, the coal movement was heavy and the trade active. This year, September is passing away, and notwithstanding that a deficit exists and a panic is imminent, still buyers hold back, thus threatening to cause stagnation, at the very time activity should be the rule and precaution against famine the object.

	Tons.
As already shown, the quantity forwarded by the seven competing carrying companies, in 1868, was	12,380,701
In 1861	6,572,577
Increase in seven years, (88 per cent.)	5,808,124

Since 1861 two new lines have been added to the seven outlets then existing, from the anthracite territory to the tide-water market; but these two new lines are railroads built by preexisting canal companies, so that while the carrying lines have been increased, the carrying corporations have not been increased.

And while the Lehigh Canal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have thus increased their capacity by building railroads, the railroad companies have increased their capacity by terminal enlargement, by extensions to new collieries, and by new tracks, sidings and equipments.

Thus the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which in 1861 carried [illegible] tons of coal, in 1868 carried 3,[illegible] tons of coal, and in 1869 will carry over 4,000,000 tons of coal—its coal tonnage for this year to Sept. 16 having reached 2,[illegible], being 547,[illegible] tons excess over corresponding time last year.

On the subject of railroad capacity a heresy seems to possess the public mind, to the effect that, in some cases, a maximum has been reached. To disabuse such victims of error, we will cite the example of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company in England, over whose road in the month of June, 1869, there were carried 1,808,792 tons of coal!

The capital expended in the works of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company to June 30, 1869, amounted to $114,420,315!

The expended capital account of the London and Northwestern Railway Company, (which operates 1,423¾ miles of road,) to June 30, 1869, was $261,098,535!

Compared with roads in England, France and elsewhere, the tonnage capacity and investment of American railroad companies assure the continued expansion of the latter in the field of transportation, which in England is an island two hundred miles across, in America a continent three thousand miles across.

The fact that seven competing anthracite carrying corporations transported in 1868 eighty-eight per cent. more tons of coal than in 1861, exhibits a ratio of expansion that assures vast ultimate aggregates.

	Tons.
For the month of August, 1869, the coal tonnage of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, was	535,090
For the heaviest month in 1861, June	179,962
Increase (197 per cent.)	355,128
The largest tonnage on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in any one week this year, was	131,496
Largest tonnage for any one week in 1861	45,399
The gross earnings of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the biggest month in 1861, amounted to	$289,987
The net profits for August, 1869, exceeded	850,000

The simple truth is, the capacity of the seven named corporations for transportation, and the capacity of the collieries for production, is in each case in excess of the capacity of the market for consumption. It is because there is a surplus of mining labor employed in the anthracite regions, that wages and prices fluctuate and strikes occur. Consumers withhold orders to cause a glut and stagnation, and then when scarcity ensues from suspended production, prices advance in the market and higher wages are demanded at the mines. The activity and higher prices which are likely to prevail in October and November—certainly in November and December—will be in consequence of the recent and present withholding of orders by consumers who have not yet stored away a supply of coal for the Winter, but who must soon give orders, else will navigation be closed and Winter and high prices be upon them.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 20, 1869.

OVERLAND TO MONTANA.

Interesting to Adventurous Parties—Letter from Captain Lincoln—How to Get to the Gold Fields—When to Go and How to Go—The Cost—Valuable Suggestions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In 1862 I was Captain of a party of about 200 men going to the gold fields of British Columbia, traveling the most northern route, and the first party who ever went that way. I have been written to by many young men wishing to go overland to Montana, and wishing me to be their guide, &c. Also, asking me the cheapest route and least expensive, and time of starting. I therefore deemed it most advisable to give them such information through your valuable paper if you will kindly insert the same.

The proper time to go overland the way I went would be June or July, and the cost about $160 in currency. My starting point would be St. Paul, Minn., then take BURBANKS' stage across the plains to Red River, thence by steamboat to Fort Garry, paying about $30. At Fort Garry purchase horses, outfit, &c., for the journey. This would be along the Saskatchewan Valley, from Fort Gaary to Fort Ellice, crossing the south branch of the Saskatchewan River; thence to Carlton House, Fort Pitt and Edmonton House; from Edmonton House southward 500 miles to Colville. Once at Colville the party can go any direction they want, and to any of the mines—Montana, Idaho, Boise, &c., &c.

When we journeyed across in 1862, each one took a horse and cart, or ox and cart, paying about $60 in gold for the lot. This was early in the year 1862, and after we had started from Fort Garry we traveled slowly, being two months going to Edmonton. We passed through the Rocky Mountains and down Fraser River to the Gulf of Georgia, and nearly all of us wintered in Vancouver Island, thus traveling a distance of nearly 4,000 miles by land and water, at an expense of, to some of us, nothing, as we got cattle along the way, and sold them for as much as the entire journey cost. Many of the persons writing to me are anxious to go now, to be in readiness in the Spring for work at the different mines they may go to. If so, there is no time to be lost, and the party should start not later than the end of this month. Being late in the season, I should advise that no carts be taken, but for each person two horses, one to be ridden, and one to carry provisions. In this way 180 miles a week can easily be made, resting every Sunday. It is a splendid country to pass through. In 1862 we killed as many as twelve buffalo in a single day. If a cart is taken, load it with about 300 pounds of food, sufficient for the journey. Perhaps the journey could be made just as quickly, and, on second thought, perhaps it would be best and be a saving of the cost of an extra horse. In 1862 we average only about twenty miles a day, but then we were loaded with at least 1,000 pounds to a cart.

A party of young men wished me to go with them as their guide this Summer, but owing to pecuniary affairs I was not able, although I should have been delighted, as I consider the country one sees pays one, and I am sure he will never forget it nor regret his undertaking. I should have no hesitation of going with about one hundred men. There is not the slightest danger. We pass through the Cree Indian country, a friendly tribe in the British possessions. The expenses for each person would be about as follows, viz.: to St. Paul, $20; from St. Paul to Fort Garry, $35; horse and cart, $70; guide, &c., $5, in all $160, with provisions. At the journey's end the horse would be worth $70 or $100. I am speaking now of a journey to Colville. Here you would Winter and be near any of the mines for the Spring, where plenty of work is obtained, at least I have always found it so. Now contrast the other way of travel, by San Francisco. From New-York, in steerage, $70; expenses in San Francisco, $10; steerage by boat to Portland, $25; from Portland to Boise, Idaho, or Montana, from 500 to 800 miles, at a cost by steam and land travel of $200; and this in gold, amounting in all to at least $300. By way of Missouri River to Fort Benton, (the boats going about three times a year,) by boat, $70; about six weeks or two months going up the river, with all the danger of the Black Feet Indians on either side, and then 400 miles of travel through the same Indian country. Horses are very dear; also provisions. The two latter would cost you at least $180, amounting in all to about $300 in gold.

As dangerous as this way of travel is, I would prefer it to the way of San Francisco by water, especially in a steerage, for only those who have experienced it as I have done know what it is. If persons wishing to go will form parties and appoint their Captains, such Captains to correspond with me, I shall be pleased to give them all necessary information; and if they wish to make proper arrangements, I have no hesitation in becoming their guide; but it must be done without delay, as I would advise none to go the way I propose later than the end of this month.

S. LINCOLN.

Since writing the above I have perused my diary of 1862, and, from the lateness of the season, I am of opinion it would be best for the party to Winter at Fort Edmonton, and not attempt any danger by passing through the Rocky Mountains to Colville till early Spring. It will be best, therefore, to take more provisions, such as flour, tea, rice, sugar, &c., and any little trinkets to trade with the Indians and half breeds, of which there are hundreds, and of whom any quantity of meat can be obtained. The country abounds in game, and any quantity can be had with ammunition and gun. There is a settlement of half breeds [illegible] miles from Edmonton called Lake St. Anne. The lake abounds in white fish. A Catholic priest resides there. He is a kind man. The cattle feed all the Winter in the woods. Any amount of buffalo meat can be had for killing; in fact, it costs next to nothing to live there, and any one who is not too idle can trap plenty of marten and other furry animals, and find a ready sale at the Hudson Bay fort.

S. L.

POST OFFICE, NORFOLK, Va.,
Monday, Sept. 13, 1869.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A Train on the South Carolina Railroad Precipitated into the Congaree Swamp—The Engineer and a Fireman Killed, and Another Fireman Wounded—The Cars Consumed by Fire—Horrible Death of Engineer Hargrove.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Sept. 22.

An accident by which the lives of SEBRON HARGROVE and JAMES GILBERT were lost, and a considerable amount of property destroyed, occurred near Kingville to the night express train of the South Carolina Railroad about 4 o'clock Saturday morning. The train, consisting of the locomotive "W. C. Dukes," tender, ten loaded and two empty freight cars, baggage and conductor's cars and two passenger coaches, was on its way to Columbia, and, having crossed the Congaree River, was moving slowly across the trestle over the Congaree Swamp, when suddenly the engine plunged down into a gap in the trestle, the tender and the twelve freight cars followed, and all in a moment lay a mass of ruins. The conductor, Mr. W. H. EVANS, who was in his car just in front of the passenger coaches, felt the shock caused by the fall of the engine, and immediately sung out to the brakesmen to put the brakes on, which they did, and thus saved the passenger and conductor's cars from going over, the front one of these stopping within a few inches of the break.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

All this occurred in a moment. Before that portion of the train left upon the track was stopped, the cries of the wounded were heard. Those who were unhurt jumped from the trestle down into the swamp, which, owing to the recent dry weather, was comparatively dry, and proceeded in the direction of the cries. The first man they met was Mr. CHARLES H. BURNS, one of the firemen, who was sitting on a log to which he had crawled after falling. He had received a severe cut across the forehead, and was severely bruised in other portions of the body. He was put in a chair to which a rope was attached, and hauled up upon the trestle and attended to as well as circumstances would permit. While this was being done, others were endeavoring to aid the engineer, Mr. SEBRON HARGROVE, whom they found lying on his side, jammed in among some of the machinery of the locomotive, which, however, might have been easily removed had it not been for the weight of the *débris* of a freight car which had fallen upon it. Messrs. T. H. SYMMES, express messenger, Mr. SEYLES and JAMES MAGUIRE, train hands, and others, first attempted to remove the wreck of iron and wood by which the man was being crushed, the pressure being upon his loins. This was futile, and an effort was made to break the iron with an ax, but it also failed. Nothing daunted, however, the workers seized some spades which were among the freight, and endeavored to dig the dirt from under him, hoping by this method to get him out, but the wood and iron which appeared to have enveloped the lower portion of his body prevented them from carrying out this plan. After they had worked for several minutes, with the result above stated, the cry of fire was raised, and the assemblage was horrified to see the flames rising from the wreck of the cars. The fire in a moment communicated to some kerosene oil and whisky barrels, and they commenced to explode with a loud noise. Some of the passengers, at the request of the conductor, who feared for the safety of the cars on the trestle, went with him and shoved them out of reach of the flames. Those who were working to release the engineer ceased not their labors when the fire began, for they recognized the fact that if he were not released very soon he would be burned to death before their eyes, and they worked with renewed zeal. They worked with spades, axes, levers, and some, in their frensy, tore up the dirt from around him with their fingers; but, alas, all in vain. The fire steadily approached, the heat increasing every moment, until at last the workmen were compelled to leave the unfortunate man to his fate. He saw that he was doomed, and told those who had been working to release him that it was useless to do anything further. At this time Mr. SYMMES, who had stepped aside for a moment, came up. HARGROVE recognized him, and exclaimed, "Oh, TOM, come here." Mr. SYMMES went as close to him as the fire would permit, as the flames were nearly touching their victim, and asked him if he could do anything for him. To which he replied, "Oh, no, it is too late; but tell my family how I died, and that nothing could be done for me;" and, as the flames were burning his hair, he gave Mr. SYMMES a message for his wife. Those assembled then turned away; the sight of a man burning to death before their eyes was more than they could bear. They had done all that human strength and ingenuity could devise to release him, who now with folded arms and a prayer upon his lips calmly awaited death.

During the confusion no one missed JAMES GILBERT, the fireman, but when the excitement had partially subsided he was asked for, and no response being made, a search was instituted—all hoping that he would be found uninjured. But they were doomed to disappointment. Alongside of the tender was found the mangled body of him for whom they searched. There was every indication to show that he had been instantly killed by the fall, and not suffered from the flames which had scorched and blackened portions of his body.

The passengers, most of whom were asleep, were suddenly awakened by the shock, and for some time could not realize that they had made so narrow an escape from almost certain death. The majority were most zealous in aiding those connected with the train. The passengers are as named: D. Ravenel, Jr., and lady, child and servant, E. T. Jervey, A. C. Kaufman, W. H. Dura, Charleston; Mrs. T. S. Budd and child, Miss Anna T. Fickling, W. D. Peck, Columbia; J. C. Mackerell, Blackstock; John Neilighan, G. W. Conner, Baltimore; J. W. Perkins, Augusta; J. M. Bunch, Union; Mrs. H. H. Odot, Spartanburg; J. W. Prevost, Charleston.

THE FIRE AND ITS ORIGIN.

The fire commenced about fifteen minutes after the accident, and after destroying the freight cars and the freight extended to the trestle work, (burning about three hundred feet of it,) and also to the telegraph poles, a number of which were burnt. The trees in the swamp also took fire, and for a time it was feared that the conflagration would become general. During the fire an attempt was made to save the baggage by smashing in the car with coupling-pins—the only implements obtainable—which was partially successful, and five trunks were rescued; but a majority of the passengers lost their baggage. In the express safe were a number of packages of money, $11,000 in all. To save this money, Mr. SYMMES, as witnesses state, risked his life by going into the burning car. He succeeded in unlocking the safe, and as he thought, took out all the packages, but, when he counted them, found that one containing $120 had been lost. All of the express freight was destroyed. The freight was, we learn, principally for merchants on the Greenville Railroad, a small portion for the Charlotte Railroad.

The origin of the fire is not known, or at least if the witnesses knew they did not state it in their testimony yesterday. Some assert, upon what grounds we know not, that the boiler of the locomotive exploded and scattered the fire which was in the engine. But this does not seem probable. Had the boiler exploded the engineer would have been blown to pieces, instead of lingering with his entrails crushed out to meet death by fire. A gentleman who had not been examined before the jury, but gave his testimony after the verdict had been rendered, stated that there were among the freight kerosene oil, whisky and matches. It takes a very slight shock to set a box of matches on fire, and when we reflect that the cars fell a distance of twenty-five feet, causing a shock sufficient to explode matches, no matter how well secured, we must conclude that the fire originated from these matches. There is another fact in support of this view of the matter. All the witnesses and one or two others who were on the train, but did not testify, agree in saying that the fire did not commence at the engine, but among the merchandise. One witness seemed to know of the fire first from the explosion of the oil and whisky barrels.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

From the testimony of three witnesses, it appears that a large tree, three feet in diameter, had fallen across and broken a portion of the trestle. The night being dark, the engineer did not observe the gap, and before he was aware was himself in the midst of the ruins of his own engine. But for the presence of mind of the conductor in promptly ordering the brakes to be put on, the whole train would have gone into the swamp, and doubtless have caused much loss of life among the passengers.

The conduct of the conductor, Mr. EVANS, the express messenger, Mr. SYMMES, and the train hands, Messrs. MAGUIRE and SEYLE, was, to say the least, most gallant, and won the admiration and praise of the passengers. All that could be done for the accommodation of the passengers and to prevent the destruction of property was done by them.

THE INQUEST.

A special train arrived from the scene of the accident at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing the bodies of the two victims. Coroner WHITING had been notified that they would be brought to the city, and he summoned the jurors to hold an inquest. The train stopped at the upper depot and the coffins were placed upon the platform, the lids removed, and the jury allowed to look upon the bodies. The lids were then replaced, and the jury repaired to a waiting-room of the depot.

THE VERDICT.

This was rendered in a few moments after the examination of the last witness. It is as follows:

"We, the jury, find that the deceased came to their deaths by the accident [illegible] of the engine and train in Congaree Swamp, caused by the accidental falling of a tree across the track on the evening of the 18th of September."

THE DEAD.

Immediately after the bodies had been viewed by the jury, they were removed to their homes.

S. HARGROVE, who is about 35 years of age, and has been connected with the railroad for several years past, leaves a wife and one child. His wife is a daughter of Captain W. H. CASSON, of Columbia. He was well-skilled, prudent, and regarded as a number one engineer. It is stated that the deceased insured his life for $5,000, a few weeks ago.

JAMES GILBERT is about 23 years of age. He also leaves a wife and child.

Their remains were interred yesterday afternoon. The funeral services were performed at St. John's Chapel.

LYNCH LAW IN WISCONSIN.

Pat. Wildrick Taken from Jail and Hanged—A Full Account of the Affair.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Sept. 18.

Our neighbors of Portage City are in a fair way to obtain notoriety fully equal to that of the new cities out on the plains. Last evening we gave the details of the murder of BRITT by SPAIN, and the subsequent lynching of SPAIN by the mob. This morning PAT. WILDRICK was taken from the Portage Jail about 1 o'clock, and hung to a tree. All of these murders and lynchings sprung from one cause, the robbing of S. S. GATES, of Kilbourn City, some time ago. From this robbery there have been two persons murdered in cold blood and two more lynched. And we are told the end is not yet.

PAT. WILDRICK lived in the vicinity of Kilbourn City, and when GATES was robbed some months ago was arrested for the offence. It is said that Mr. GATES could swear positively to the robber, and his evidence would send WILDRICK to Waupun. After the murder of Mr. GATES it was believed that friends of PAT. committed it, and the feeling against the prisoner was strong. When SPAIN, PAT'S attorney, shot BRITT and was lynched, it was then determined to lynch WILDRICK, but such action was prevented, although the feeling did not subside.

This (Saturday) morning, two men came to the jail and calling up the jailor said they had a prisoner whom they wished taken up. The jailor looked out of the window and could see three men, the one in the centre struggling hard to get away from the other two. It was so dark he could not distinguish the men, but he says he had no doubt whatever but the men were officers, and he went down stairs and unlocked the door.

No sooner was the jail opened than the centre man of the three ceased his strugglings, and then the three made a rush for the open door, crowded through and knocked the jailor down. The prostrate jailor yelled "Help and Murder," and Sheriff SORNSON rushed down stairs to his assistance.

By the time the Sheriff had reached the hall it was filled with people, to the number of at least 100, who had been concealed outside the building. Every man was disguised, so that the Sheriff could not tell one of them. Not a man in the crowd spoke a word, but every one seemed impressed with the idea that his disguise could not be penetrated, if his voice were not allowed to betray him.

As soon as the Sheriff came within reach of the party he was seized, and despite his feeble resistance, both he and the jailor were bound hand and foot, and taken outside the building, where they were searched, the keys of the building taken from them, and they left in charge of a posse. The keys were found on the person of the jailor.

Securing the keys, the party went at once to the hall. The ringleaders seemed to know precisely where the man was they wanted, and unlocking the three doors necessary, came to the cell of WILDRICK. PAT. had evidently heard the disturbance outside, and suspected that it meant no good for him. Still he was powerless for resistance. When the cell door was opened and a light was taken in, he was found in the furthest corner of his cell, crouching down in the most abject fear, and seemingly without the power to say a word. Indeed, had he been so disposed, scarcely an opportunity was given him.

As soon as the two men in advance, evidently the controlling spirits of the party, recognized WILDRICK, they dragged him from his corner, and tried to make him stand up. PAT. either could not or would not. He did not try to struggle, but settled down in a heap as if without the power to move, and presented an appearance of being nearly if not quite senseless. Here for the first time was a word spoken by the lynchers, when one of the foremost said in a tone little louder than a whisper, "Where is that rope?" The rope came forward, and a noose was at once passed over PAT. WILDRICK's head and drawn close about his neck. Instantly fully fifty hands grasped the rope, and the prisoner was dragged out of the cell, through the hall and to the rear of the jail. The fear and the choking now in reality had taken the life out of PAT. WILDRICK, and he offered no more resistance to the mob.

In the rear of the jail stood a tree, and to this the body was dragged in silence, as if every arrangement, down to the minutest detail, had been made beforehand, and would be carried out. The end of the rope was thrown over a limb, the body was drawn up until the prisoner was left suspended by the neck. Not a struggle was witnessed in the body, and if the deceased spoke a word or whispered a plea for mercy, or left a dying request, it is known only to those who were in the immediate vicinity, and they have good reasons for keeping the whole affair quiet.

The Sheriff and jailor, who were tied while the hanging of PAT. WILDRICK took place, were afterward untied by the crowd before it dispersed.

Whether a Vigilance Committee has been organized at Portage City and Kilbourn City or not, more than one man of doubtful character has been ordered to leave and never show his face there again. On the train this morning one man came as far as Watertown and left there. He said he was ordered away and his life threatened if he did not leave. He said, too, that he was not the only one who had been threatened.

Important Enterprises in Virginia.

The Richmond *Whig* mentioned several days since the presence in Allegheny County of several large iron masters from Pennsylvania, who were examining the iron beds of the county with a view to making purchases and establishing works there for the manufacture of the metal. These gentlemen were Messrs. W. FIRMSTONE, of Easton, ARCO PARDEE, of Hazlewood, and HEISTER CLYMER, of Reading. The *Whig* of Friday last says:

We now learn that these gentlemen have become the owners of the valuable and extensive properties known as the Lucy Selino, the Australia, and the Dolly Ann furnaces, containing in the aggregate 33,000 acres of land. For the first-named property they pay, if we are correctly informed, the sum of $22,500, for the second, $10,000, and for the third $35,000. These sums bear a very insignificant proportion to the amount required to be expended in erecting works of the magnitude designed for smelting the ore with mineral coal and manufacturing pig iron, which will require hundreds of thousands of dollars. The purchasers are not only experts in iron and coal, but they are among the largest operators in Pennsylvania, and represent a capital more than adequate to the largest plans that may be formed in reference to their present enterprises. Their investments are not with an eye to speculation, but to improve and develop the properties they have purchased, and to bring out of them the enormous treasure they contain. They have under consideration, we learn, the immediate starting of one or all of the above furnaces upon charcoal fuel, not, however, with the expectation of present profit, as charcoal iron can now hardly be made with profit, in competition with mineral-coal iron, but in order to get their mines and works in good working order while the Chesapeake and Ohio Road is being completed to the coal banks of the Kanawha, so that when this is done the mines may be fitted to yield with regularity the immense quantities of ore required in mineral-coal iron operations on the scale they contemplate operating. It is understood they will at an early day begin to erect their mineral coal-works, which will require several years' labor, with the view of a large production instantly upon their connection with the Kanawha coal field being made. This step at this time is contingent upon the rates the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will freight the charcoal iron at, and other facilities.

Return of Mr. Seward to San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Times, Sept. 14.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* arrived from the North at a late hour on Sunday night, having on board Ex-Secretary SEWARD and party. Having made an extended tour through the seaports of Oregon, Washington Territory and Alaska, the excursionists return in excellent health and spirits. Mr. SEWARD is greatly pleased with his northern ranch, and thinks it worth three or four times what it cost, even without the bears, seals and other live stock with which it is so profusely populated.

By a late steamer from Manzanillo, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, American Consul at that place, arrived in this city to arrange with Mr. SEWARD for his visit to Mexico. Before leaving Manzanillo, Mr. SMITH provided the necessary means for transporting Mr. SEWARD's party with their *impedimenta*, thence to the City of Mexico. The route is an easy one, and the party will be accompanied by a Government escort. The regular steamer for Manzanillo leaves to-day, and according to the regular schedule of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the next steamer to stop at Manzanillo would be that of the 14th prox. Mr. SEWARD expresses a desire to wait until the steamer of the 30th inst., if the Company would permit her to land him at Manzanillo, as he wished both to have a present chance for rest and recuperation, and also to visit San Diego and some other points which he has not yet seen. Upon application to Captain ELDRIDGE, he expressed a cordial willingness to do anything which would promote the distinguished statesman's wishes, and accordingly it was arranged that the steamer which Mr. SEWARD shall select will stop at Manzanillo. The trip to Alaska has been a pleasant one, and much enjoyed by the whole party. Everywhere the people have pressed to pay honor to the Ex-Premier, and nowhere was his reception more respectfully cordial than in Victoria. The colonists and their public officers vied in attentions to a gentleman to whom, more perhaps than to any other single man, are due our present peaceful relations with foreign countries.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The Department of the Dwelling—American-Made Bunting—A Sewing Machine Worked by Electricity.

The Department of the Dwelling, in the southwesterly quarter of the Rink, is a most interesting portion of the American Institute Fair, and should be inspected by every householder. It is divided into groups, and comprises apparatus for warming, lighting and ventilating residences; implements for washing; kitchen ware; building accessories, &c. It affords a fine opportunity for observing the latest improvements in all these particulars, and enables those who contemplate making purchases to choose from among a large number such articles or designs as they may consider best suited to their purpose.

The Perkyn Slate Company, of Middle Granville, N. Y., exhibit specimens of enameled slate mantels, the material for which is taken from their quarry, and the articles made at their factory in Middle Granville. The polish on these is exquisite, and the imitations of marble evince a high degree of skill.

PH. SCHAAD, of this City, exhibits a splendid white marble mantel of his own design and workmanship.

WILLIAM C. SEPTER, of this City, exhibits a heater known as the Excelsior Base Burner, which occupies only the space of an ordinary fireplace, and with the same fire will effectually warm the room in which it stands and the rooms in the stories above.

ALEX. M. SEPLEY, of this City, exhibits the Gothic furnace, for warming dwellings, churches or other buildings. It is claimed that this heater is easily cleaned, durable in character, and that the air coming from it is of a mild and pleasant temperature.

HULL's hot-air cooking range is exhibited by HULL, GRIPPEN & Co., of this City, and is warranted to heat the entire rear of an ordinary three-story house, while it allows no fumes from cooking or gas from fuel to escape.

The following articles for heating and cooking are also on exhibition: The double-oven cooking range and the Empire heater, by BURTIS & RICE, New-York; the Beauty, an elevated oven range, by FERGUSON & KIBBE, New-York; various styles, by BARRY & LANE; the Metropolitan inodorous gas stove, with lime purifier, by A. L. BOGART; the Empire gas-burner stove, and other heaters, by OLIVER VAN EVERY; the double-oven cooking range, by JNO. Q. A. BUTLER, all of this City; and BACKUS & Co., of Albany, exhibit the Challenge base-burning parlor stove. Among the many varieties of other stoves are the Dome, for cooking and heating, by LAZEAR & SHARP; D. H. LOWE's patent vapor stoves, nurse lamp, flat iron and gaslight combined; the Beacon Light base burner, by the National Stove Company, claimed to be both economical and powerful; and the Mutual Friend Cook, by the same.

MITCHELL, VANCE & Co. exhibit splendid specimens of fixed and extension chandeliers and gas fixtures, besides bronze figures, mediæval and architectural church fixtures; ecclesiastical, masonic and other emblems.

Messrs. NASH & CATE exhibit the Empire State Gas Machine, for illuminating dwellings, churches, &c., which it is claimed will, with one gallon of gasoline, costing about forty cents, supply a large Argand burner for forty hours.

In the way of dwelling attachments there are SLOAN's patent blind lock, which has the blind under entire control from the interior of the apartment, opening or closing them without raising the sash; the self-acting sash lock, allowing the window to remain open sufficient to admit air, and yet remain locked; the glass window-pully, alleged to be noiseless, not liable to rust, and easily fitted to any window frame; the ventilating window pane, which, while admitting fresh air, will not cause injurious draughts, obstruct the light, or admit rain or snow; RANKIN's patent "open and shut" ventilating and burglar-proof window sash lock, a device for securing ventilation without exposure to the intrusion of burglars or other improper persons; the patent blind slat tenon, whereby any person may mend a broken slat in a window blind, successfully, in a few minutes; and HAYES' patent iron sky-light, on an entirely new principle.

There are also on exhibition improved faucet couplings, by J. BENSON, of Yonkers; the hydro-valve and patent exactor, designed for house and ship closets, and preventing waste of water in cleansing.

Messrs. HUSSEY & WHITTEMORE exhibit a patent portable wainscoting and wood-floor carpeting made after any design of walnut, ash, maple or yellow pine.

Straw paper, a substitute for wood, is exhibited by MALLORY & BUTTERFIELD, of this City. This material may be used for all inside work of dwellings, cars, steamboats, &c., in any place where wood is used. The exhibitors claim that it is superior for these purposes; that it is cheaper, lighter, stronger, has neither knots, grain or sap, and consequently is unaffected by changes of temperature, remaining as put up unchangeably; that it is fire and water proof, and can be made to represent the most expensive woods, marbles, frescoes, bronzes, &c., at a very small expense, and is easily removed as occasion may require. Samples on exhibition of door-panels, wainscoting and other house attachments made from this material, speak highly in its favor.

In passing through this department the visitor is met by the printed imploration, "Don't boil your coffee," which on examination he finds to come from the Excelsior Manufacturing Company of New-Haven, who exhibit the Eureka condensing coffee and tea pot, by using which, it is claimed, the aroma is all saved, making thirty per cent. difference in the quality of the coffee used, as well as rendering the beverage pure, clear and delicious, as no substance of any kind is required to clarify it. The Company exhibit urns of various sizes, made after this improved principle, and dispense coffee to visitors gratis every evening.

The zero refrigerator, we are told, will retain a greater degree of cold, with less ice consumed, than any other refrigerator yet invented. The ice is placed in the centre of the apparatus, through the top door, on a wooden rack, several inches above the faucet. No communication is allowed between the ice and the provision chamber, and no hot air is allowed to touch the ice. The drippings are drawn off by a faucet placed in front, and may be used for drinking purposes, thus causing a saving of so much ice as is ordinarily used in water coolers. Manufactured and exhibited by ALEX. M. LESLEY, of this city.

There is also an article which attracts the universal attention of ladies—the Challenge wringer and mangle, a most desirable affair for laundry purposes. It is perfectly self-adjusting, suited to any size of article that has been washed, is very simple in construction, and not liable to get out of order. The rolls are made of white rubber, of the best quality, that will stand any strain put upon them, and by an adjustable band at the top these may be relieved from all pressure when the apparatus is not in use. Combined with it is a mangle, by which linen or other articles may be ironed without heat, as quickly as they can be run through the wringer. Either of these may be used at will. The operation of this invention, which visitors may witness at any time, would indicate that it is fully able to accomplish all that is claimed for it.

The housekeeper's companion is a combination of refrigerator and safe for flour, meal, teas, coffee, sugar, spices, and the thousand other things necessary to a well ordered kitchen, all of which may be put under lock and key. When closed, this article presents the appearance of a handsome sideboard. The inventor and exhibitor is Mr. H. LATZ.

Mr. SULZBACHER, of this City, exhibits his patent bedstead, which can be made into a bureau, bookcase, wardrobe, or any style of case furniture, at will.

Another bedstead, (GIBSON's,) which when closed presents the appearance of a bookcase, is exhibited by PULLMAN & BROTHER, of this City. It may be closed with the bed made, and ready for use on opening.

Here may also be found a combined mop-head and scrubbing-brush, invented by WM. S. VAN HOESEN, of Saugerties, N. Y.; a similar article, O'BRIEN's patent, the acme fluting machine, manufactured by HYATT & SPENCER, of this City; a clothes-line holder of simple and ingenious construction; a pocket lantern, which, when folded, occupies no more room than a cigar-case, together with new and improved kerosene lamps and gas fixtures, exhibited by JULIUS IVES & Co., of this City, and many other articles meriting the attention of the householder.

Mr. KINGSBURY, Secretary of the National Wool Manufacturers' Association, has fitted up a compartment with a gorgeous display of American bunting, which is not the least interesting portion of the woolen department exhibition. Previous to 1866 no bunting was manufactured in the United States, and up to that time no American ship had sailed or fought under a yard of American bunting. At the breaking out of the war, and during its continuance, up to 1865, the flags which beckoned our soldiers to victory, or stood guard over our nation's citadel, or cheered the hamlets of her defenders, were alike the products of foreign skill, obtained by foreign permission, and that, too, of a nation which at that time held very questionable relations toward us. After many unsuccessful attempts to produce a worthy article, perseverance was at last rewarded, and the United States Bunting Company of Lowell, Mass., is now turning out 5,000 yards daily, in pieces of 40 yards each, which is of better quality, more durable, and thirty-three and a third per cent. cheaper than the best bunting imported from Europe. This bunting can be made of any color, or parti-colored in the same piece, and, by a lately-invented process, the white stars on the azure field in the upper left-hand corner of our national emblem are woven in, not sewed on, as was invariably the case when flags were made of the foreign material. Those who desire to examine this new proof of American enterprise and patriotic endeavor will do well to call at the office of the Secretary of the Wool Manufacturers' Association in the wool department of the Fair.

As indicative of the progress that is being made in utilizing the imponderable forces, the sewing machine driven by electricity is well worthy of notice. For many years it has been a query whether the electric current might not be brought so far under man's control as to take the place of steam as a motor for machinery, and success has at last crowned the persevering efforts of scientists. There may be seen on the left hand side, about midway of the centre aisle of the Rink, an elliptic lock-stitch sewing machine driven by a small electric engine which might easily be put into a common hat-box. A series of eight magnets are set on the periphery of a circle, and around these revolves an armature of steel, which is continuously propelled by the magnetic action, and thus operates the machinery that moves the needle. Connection with this motor is had by means of a small slide within easy reach of the operator, at whose will the current may be cut off entirely, or the speed of the needle graduated, as may be desired. The use of this motor, if it becomes general, cannot fail to prove of the utmost benefit to ladies, especially to machine operators, as it does away entirely with the necessity for using the feet, as is now the case, and must be highly conducive to the health of females, who now suffer from many diseases that are generated by the constant strain on the pedal and limb muscles. The inventor of the engine in question is CHARLES GAUME, and the exhibitor, H. C. COVERT, of this City.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.

The Assistant-Treasurer of the Harlem Railroad Assaulted by Thieves—They Escape with $9,000.

For sometime past it has been the custom of Mr. CHARLES M. SIMONSON, Assistant-Treasurer of the Harlem Railroad Company, to proceed to the Fifth National Bank, in Third-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, two or three mornings in each week and procure considerable sums of money, kept there on special deposit by the Railroad Company for the purpose of paying off the men employed on the road. Yesterday morning, desiring to pay off the laborers employed on the upper division, Mr. SIMONSON drew from the bank $9,000, which he placed in a common traveling-bag, and a few minutes before 7 o'clock left the building, and proceeded along Twenty-sixth-street, on his way to the office of the Company, at Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue. He had scarcely gone fifty feet down the street when he was suddenly assaulted by three men, one of whom dealt him a blow over the eye with a pair of brass knuckles, felling him to the pavement, and partially stunning him. At the same moment the bag was snatched from the hand of SIMONSON, and the men leaped into a butcher cart standing near at hand, with a confederate in it, and it was at once driven rapidly away in the direction of Third-avenue. Regaining his feet, with the blood streaming from his wound, Mr. SIMONSON started in pursuit, but two pistols pointed at him and the threat of the thieves to blow his brains out had the effect of deterring him from a further pursuit. The same means were used to prevent interference on the part of some laborers at work on a new building but a short distance from the scene of the assault. The cart containing the thieves was driven up Third-avenue to Twenty-seventh street, through to Lexington-avenue and down to Twentieth-street. When last seen it was passing at a rapid rate toward the East side of the City, three of the men on the single seat, and the fourth one lying down, probably to conceal the bag containing the money. Search was at once made for the robbers by the Police, and in a short time officers YOUNG and HIBBARD, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested a well-known thief, who is alleged to have been for a long time past connected with the cart thieves, named THOMAS HART. He was seen by several persons to follow Mr. SIMONSON down the street, and as the shirt of the prisoner was covered with blood, it is believed that he is the man who struck SIMONSON. HART was locked up in the East Twenty-second-street Police Station to await an examination. He is a native of Ireland, aged 22 years, and lives in Thirty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. He has been but a short time out of State Prison, where he served out a term for burglary.

Mr. SIMONSON, who is a nephew of Commodore VANDERBILT, received a bad wound over the eye, and the bridge of his nose was somewhat damaged. His wounds were dressed at a neighboring drug store, and he then proceeded to the office of the Company and reported the assault and robbery.

The Police are actively engaged upon the case, detectives from the Central Office and the Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth Precincts being detailed especially to hunt up the thieves.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN TRAGEDY.

An Irish Laborer Beats Another to Death with a Shovel—Arrest of the Murderer.

JOHN FOGARTY, a cartman, residing in Fourteenth-street, Gowanus, and TIMOTHY MOHIDE, a laborer, residing in Twentieth-street, South Brooklyn, got into a quarrel on Wednesday afternoon, while both were at work on an excavation in Carroll-street, near Eighth-avenue, which resulted in MOHIDE's beating FOGARTY to death with a shovel. It appears that they had been drinking together; that soon afterward FOGARTY, who was carting earth away from the excavation alluded to, in backing up his cart for MOHIDE to fill, unintentionally allowed one of the wheels to graze his (MOHIDE's) person; that the latter thereupon took his shovel and struck FOGARTY on the head and shoulders several times, inflicting terrible wounds. FOGARTY fell to the earth in an insensible condition. Some of the other laborers picked him up and bore him to his residence in Fourteenth-street, where he lingered until about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Officer RYAN, of the Forty-third Precinct, arrested MOHIDE and locked him up in the Forty-eighth Precinct Station-house. Since his arrest, MOHIDE has acknowledged his guilt, but with qualifications which will probably be brought out on the Coroner's inquest.

BASE BALL.

Atlantics Against Nationals of Washington—Defeat of the Latter.

The Nationals of Washington suffered another defeat yesterday, this time at the hands of the Atlantics of Brooklyn. Their playing was much superior to what it was on Tuesday in the game with the Mutuals. The match was a fine exhibition on both sides, and for seven innings the result was doubtful. After that the Atlantics rallied, and closed the game in their favor by a score of 21 to 10. The innings were as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletics	1	0	1	0	0	4	2	5	7—21
Nationals	1	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	3—10

Umpire—Mr. MCDIARMID, of the Stars.

Time of Game—2 hours, 20 minutes.

This afternoon the Marylands of Baltimore will play with the Atlantics, on the Capitoline Grounds.

Kings County Supervisors.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors, yesterday, resolved to award the contract for boiler and heating apparatus for the new extension of the Almshouse to FELIX CAMPBELL, for $20,688.

The County Treasurer was authorized to issue certificates of county indebtedness for $100,000, to provide for the wants of the Superintendents of the Poor for the ensuing year.

After the adjournment of the Board, the City Supervisors met, and appointed Messrs. HOWELL, SMITH and FORAN a committee to receive from the Supervisors of the respective wards, the names of inspectors and canvassers for the forthcoming registration of voters and election.

Bishop Huntington on the Ministerial Work.

Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., Bishop of Central New-York, is to preach the annual sermon before the Society for the Increase of the Ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Oct. 10, and the business meeting of the Society will be held in the Church of the Holy Communion, New-York, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 12.

Long Island Diocesan Convention.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Long Island will meet in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague streets, Brooklyn, next Wednesday. The services will commence with morning prayer at 9:30 o'clock. The litany, sermon and Holy Communion at 10 o'clock. Bishop LITTLEJOHN will preach the sermon. As this will be the first annual Convention of this Diocese, the meetings are expected to be of unusual interest.

Brooklyn Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors.

The meeting of the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors in the City of Brooklyn to decide upon the appropriations for carrying on the City Government next year will, as the repairs to the Common Council Chamber are not yet completed, be held in the room of the Board of Supervisors in the County Court-house next Monday afternoon.

Cruelty to Animals.

The trial of JAMES BRENNET, at Hudson, N. Y., for tearing out a horse's tongue, has been concluded, and the defendant was sentenced by Justice STORM to pay a fine of $50, and to be imprisoned for six months. A case, similar to this, which occurred at Warwick, N. Y., is receiving the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. We are assured that every effort will be used to bring offenders to justice, in whatever part of the State they may be found, guilty of cruelty to animals.

Mount Vernon and its Guardians.

The ladies of the Mount Vernon Association gratefully acknowledge the following contributions of articles of agriculture and furniture, at their valuation, received since the last publication:

C. G. Crane, $7; Mr. Gould & Son, $5; Gelliff & Co., $20; N. N. Halsted, $43; Mrs. James S. Taylor, $30; Heath & Drake, $7 19; J. S. Woodruff, —; Wm. Plume, an ancient piece of embroidery; Isaac Gaston, $15; Adriance & Platt, New-York, Buckeye Mowing Machine, $125; J. H. Kipp, $23; Taylor & McGibbon, New-York, $1 60; Peck & Walton, New-York, $20; Griffing & Co., New-York, $9 50; G. Rouband, $1; Brown, Harris & Hopkins, New-York, $6 05; Henry Cromwell, New-York, $12 25; S. W. Gibbs & Co., New-York, $20; R. Graves & Co., New-York, $39; Christy, Constant & Co., New-York, $20 50; Alexander Brown, New-York, $2 50; Mr. Seymour, New-York, $1; Dewey & Son, $14; De Witt Stephens, $3; Edward P. Dickie & Co., New-York, —; E. Cheever Holloway, $15; Patton & Co., New-York, $17 50; Miss J. F. Morris, $2 50; Chas. A. Barnet, $2; Wm. V. Snyder, $1 57; Singer's Sewing-silk Manufacturing Company, $5 50; Mrs. Gratts Van Rensselaer, three chairs and two mirror frames; Thomas & Brother, $17; Janeway & Co., $20; E. S. & J. Torrey, New-York, $3 25; Chas. W. Mapes, New-York, —; Mrs. J. R. Cooper, $12; Warren & Bryan, $10; De Witt, Brother & Co., $4; Bartholomae & Garrett, New-York, $13; James A. Roosevelt, New-York, $17; Noell, Laurel & Antoine, New-York, $14 30; A. S. Thorp & Co., New-York, $2 25; W. L. Stoutenborough, New-York, $2; Howard & Morse, New-York, $2; F. C. Richardson, New-York, $2; W. L. Washburne, New-York, $2; V. W. Baldwin, New-York, $2 50; E. A. Moen, New-York, $2; C. G. Campbell, $3 66. We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a full suit of clothes of General Washingtons, from W. D. McGregor, Hudson City.

CASH DONATIONS.

E. H. Brown, Laramie City, $5; Cincinnati Lodge, Morristown, N. J., $25; Mrs. Wm. Wright, $5; Mrs. Pennington Whitehead, $5; Mrs. J. B. Pell, $5; Mrs. De Grasse Fowler, $5; Mrs. Jacob Halsted, $10; Charles N. Buck, $10.

The thanks of the Association are due to LAWSHE & Co., of the Newark Express, and J. W. THOMPSON, Esq., of the Merchants' line of steamers, for their generosity in forwarding articles free of expense.

The California Excursionists.

The California Pioneer excursion party were confidently expected to arrive in this City yesterday, but did not make their appearance. It was ascertained that the programme of the excursion trip had been changed since the start at Sacramento on the 16th inst., and that the pleasure-travelers had stopped a day at Omaha and intended to stop a day at Chicago, instead of coming directly through. It is announced by the officers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad that the party will be here on Saturday morning.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The engine of a special train of cars carrying to New-York the excursion party of California Pioneers, ran off the track near this place, at 7:30 o'clock this morning, in consequence of an unguarded switch. Not the slightest injury was sustained, however, by any passenger. The party may be expected in New-York to-morrow morning.

An Englishman's Views of Our Fire Department.

The Chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, of London, Mr. EYRE M. SHAW, has written a letter to General ALEXANDER SHALER, of the Metropolitan Fire Department, of this City, in which he says:

"It must be a source of great satisfaction to the inhabitants of New-York to find their Fire Department making such rapid advances under your auspices, and of honorable pride to the officers and men to have the privilege of assisting to accomplish such a result as it was my good fortune yesterday to see exemplified." (Referring to his review of the Department.) "I beg you to convey to your colleagues, and to all ranks of the Fire Department, my most cordial congratulations on their success."

The Leonard-street Burglary.

The proprietress of a boarding-house at No. 37 Market-street, yesterday morning called upon Captain WARLOW, at the Madison-street Police Station, and informed him that on Sunday three men, who had been temporarily boarding there, drove up to the door in a coach and removed from it to their rooms three bags, which she has now reason to suppose contained the silks, shawls and children's embroidered dresses to the amount of over $6,000, stolen from Messrs. GUITERMAN BROTHERS and SMITH & BEAN, No. 63 Leonard-street, on Sunday afternoon. She added that this property had been subsequently taken away by the men, piecemeal, and on Tuesday they departed leaving the bags behind them. She professed to know nothing further concerning the men or their movements.

Board of Police Commissioners.

A meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon. The following transfers were made: Sergeant FRANCIS S. WEMYSS, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, to the Sub-Precinct; Sergeant WM. H. BARWICK from the Sub-Precinct to the Forty-ninth; Sergeant JOHN MCDERMOTT was made Acting Captain, and assigned to the command of the Broadway Squad, *vice* THERON S. COPELAND made Drill Inspector.

Robbed by a Woman.

On Wednesday night MICHAEL VARLEY, residing at No. 49 Bleecker-street, was robbed at No. 31 Bowery by JOANNA WEINHARDT, a Bowery concert saloon waiter girl, of $75, a check for $51 50 and his watch and chain. He caused the arrest of the girl, and the property was found in her possession. Justice HOGAN committed her to the Tombs to await a trial.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
85—Woltowsky vs. Pretzfelder.
32—Sylvester vs. Goodman.
40—McVeany vs. Board Asst. Aldermen.
47—Pope vs. Dobbs.
Call No. 108.
48—Levy vs. Nesbit.
71—Baldwin vs. De Camp.
73—Elias vs. Kelly.
74—Berry vs. Nelson.
106—Denton vs. Colwell.
108—Haas vs. Mohr.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.
3700—Feldman vs. Gebhard
3617—Adams vs. Richmond.
3568—Malone vs. Gardner.
3579—Schudt vs. Mengel.
3616—Carey vs. Newfield.
3624—Fischer vs. Berger.
3637—Schwartz vs. Schirmer.
3663—Edmondston vs. O'Sullivan.
3665—Lester vs. McLoughlin.
3673—King vs. Mass.
3320—Chickener vs. Smith.
3675—Schloemer vs. Klein.
3719—Thomas vs. Corkery.
3720—Gerding vs. Corkery.
3721—Heeney vs. Dunn.
3722—Lynch vs. Foster.
3724—Klein vs. Bettas.
3724—Phipps vs. Merritt.
3725—Rectenberg vs. Meyers.
3726—Mahoney vs. Hardenburg.
3727—Faure vs. Bauer.
3728—Smith vs. Emott.
3729—Bishop vs. Tallman.
3729½—Miller vs. Pierce.
3730—Lewis vs. Martins.
3731—Wessel vs. Ryan.
3732—Saenger vs. Pinkus.
3733—Bamberger vs. Mack.
3734—Benedict vs. Tefft.
3735—Rummatt vs. Haines.
3736—Darling vs. McFadden.
3737—Ferguson vs. Kiernan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Cornelius Mahoney; felonious ass't and batt'y.
2—The People vs. Cornelius Mahoney; felonious ass't and batt'y.
3—The People vs. Cornelius Mahoney; felonious ass't and batt'y.
4—The People vs. Simon Thompson; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. James Watson and Gotheb Engels; forgery.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 23.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Charles Starr *vs.* Joseph C. Potts; motion granted.

Mathew Deyo *vs.* Daniel Feltner et al.; motion granted.

Herman Funke *vs.* Charles H. Hawkins et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

William F. Harmon *vs.* Frank E. S. Beck; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Before a Full Bench.

MERCHANT UNION EXPRESS LITIGATION—JURISDICTION OF STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS.

William G. Fargo as President of The American Merchants' Union Express Company, Appellant, vs. James H. McVicker, Respondent.—Opinion by LAMONT, J.—Two questions are made in this case. The plaintiff claims that this action is not removable from the State Court into the Circuit Court of the United States, under the act of Congress of 1789, or the act of 1867. The defendant, on the contrary, insists that the cause is removable, and that the order of the Special Term of this Court staying the plaintiff's proceedings and sending the case to the said Circuit Court is not an appealable order. The order appealed from is affirmed with $10 costs.

Bowen and Rogers for appellant; Geo. B. Hillard for respondent.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 23.

Before Chief Justice Barbour.

HABEAS CORPUS—IRREGULAR CONVICTION.

In the matter of the petition of James Hughes.—On the 31st of May last the petitioner, an intelligent lad of about 13 years, was committed by one of the Police Justices to the House of Refuge on conviction of vagrancy. Counsel for petitioner made application for his discharge on the ground that no record of the conviction had been filed in the Court of General Sessions, as required by statute, in support of which he produced a certificate of the Clerk of General Sessions that no such record had been filed.

Counsel for the House of Refuge contended, in opposition, that the mere omission to file this record did not invalidate the judgment, and that when the omission was discovered the record might be filed *non pro tunc.*

Chief Justice BARBOUR held that this doctrine could not apply to a conviction by a Police Magistrate, in which case it was obligatory to file the record as prescribed by statute in order to perfect and validate his commitment. It would be monstrous, he said, to hold that a boy might be committed to the House of Refuge and kept there month after month, with no record of his crime or conviction to which his friends might have access, or on which proceedings for his discharge might be based; and then, when a writ of *habeas corpus* is issued, it be permitted to file the record *non pro tunc.* To keep the boy imprisoned under such circumstances would be cruelty. Draw your order for his discharge.

The petitioner was discharged accordingly.

A LOST PASS-BOOK.

John McCarthy, Executor of Timothy McCarthy, vs. The Bank for Savings, (in Bleecker-street).—It was alleged in this case that Timothy McCarthy was lost on the steamship *Atlanta* in 1865, leaving a considerable sum of money to his credit in the bank. His brother, John McCarthy, subsequently obtained letters of administration as executor of the deceased, and alleging the bank-book to be lost, and the amount standing to the credit of the deceased being unknown to him, he makes this application for an order of discovery of the amount to enable him to frame his complaint. It was claimed on the part of the bank that they had three accounts with parties named Timothy McCarty, but none of whom spelled their name with an *h*. They also, in one of their affidavits, state that the book was in the hands of persons to whom it was committed by the deceased, and from whom the plaintiff should take measures to obtain it.

The Court granted the order directing the inspection of the account to be permitted, or that an authenticated copy of the account be furnished to plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

There were no convictions or sentences in this Court yesterday. Daniel O'Brien was tried and acquitted on a charge of having indecently assaulted a little girl named Sophia Lichtenfeld. George Brown was also acquitted on a charge of having entered the hat store of H. Kohn, at No. 534 Broadway, by burglarious means, and having stolen $200 worth of hats. The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday at the Court of Special Sessions, before Justice DOWLING:

Jas. Doyle, petit larceny, Cath. Reformatory.
Jas. Aiken, petit larceny, fined $25.
Jas. McAuley, petit larceny, Cath. Reformatory.
Jos. Gomes, asst. and batt'y, Pen'y 6 mos.
John Truppie, asst. and batt'y, Pen'y 6 mos.
Fredk. W. Dellegar, petit larceny, Pen'y 6 mos.
John Foley, assault and battery, fined $20.
Amanda J. Smith, petit larceny, Pen'y 1 mo.
Peter Farroll, petit larceny, fined $50.
John Murray, petit larceny, Pen'y 4 mos.
Richard Rice, petit larceny, Pen'y 6 mos.
Patrick O'Connell, petit larceny, Pen'y 4 mos.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 23, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62 .c	121	100	N. Y. Cen. R. c	189
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	119¾	500	do. c	190
4,000	do.	119¾	1200	do. c	189¼
10,000	do.	119¾	100	do. c	189¾
12,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	118	200	do. c	189¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	117¾	300	do. s3	190¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	107¾	200	do.	190¾
21,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	118	100	Erie	35
25,000	do. s3	118	100	do.	36
3,000	do.	118¼	500	do. s3	35¾
20,000	do.	118¼	45	do.	37
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	118	75	do.	36¾
10,000	Tenn. S. 6s, x c.	61¾	200	Hudson R.	168¾
11,000	do.	61	400	do. c	169
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	53¾	100	Reading c	93¾
30,000	do.	54	1200	do. c	94
1,000	do.	54¼	100	do.	94¼
1,000	do.	54¼	500	do.	94
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	52	3200	Lake S. & M. S. c	92¼
15,000	N. Car. 6s., n. c	46¾	600	do.	92¾
10,000	do.	46¼	600	do.	92¾
5,000	do.	46¾	100	do.	92¼
25,000	do. ......spec. tax	50	500	Chi. & N. W. c	71¾
10,000	do.	50¼	1200	do.	71
2,000	Ga. St. 7s	90¼	50	do.	71¼
3,000	Mo. St. 6s	86¼	30	do. ......bet. call	72¾
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	88	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf. c	83
			100	do.	83¼
7,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	65	400	Chi. & R. I. c	108
1,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	82	500	do. s60	108
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	95	100	do.	107⅞
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	91	200	do.	108
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91	100	Mil. & St. P. c	70¾
15,000	N. J. Cen. n. b.	97	1500	do. c	70¾
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	92	700	do.	70¾
10	Continental Bk.	101	200	M. & St. P. Pf.	81¾
10	Fourth N. Bank.	104¾	1200	do.	82
300	Quick. Mn. Co.	14	35	do.	83
20	West. U. T.	37	500	P., Ft. W. & Chi. guarant'd	85¾
10	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	73¾	600	do.	85
300	do.	73¾	200	do.	85¾
200	Adams Ex.	55	170	do.	85¾
100	do.	54¾	800	Ohio & Miss. c	30
100	do. b3	54¾	100	Chi. & Alton	143
100	do.	54¾	100	do.	143¾
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	18¾	200	N. J. Cen. c	100¾
20	do.	18¾	100	H. & St. Joe.	113
100	U. S. Ex.	54¾	50	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	114
50	Am. M. U. Ex.	34	200	Col., C. & I. C. R.	27¾
100	Tol., W. & W.	71¾	100	do.	27
100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	80	500	do. ......bet. call	27

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$9,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	120¾	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	118¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	119¾	16,500	do.	118¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	121¾	95,000	do.	118¾
500	do.	121¾	20,600	do.	118¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	120	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	118¾
6,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65.	119¾	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108
35,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	121	4,000	do.	108¼
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	118	10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	106¾
20,000	do. s3	118	25,000	do.	107¼
5,000	do.	118¼	15,000	do.	106¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$14,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	54¼	200	Wells-Far. Ex.	18¾
3,000	Vir. St. 6s, new.	58¾	50	do.	17¾
10,000	N. C. S. 6s, new, special tax	50	100	Erie c	36¼
			50	do.	36¾
8,000	Mo. St. 6s.	86¾	400	do.	36
1,000	La. 6s.	70	100	Chi. & N. W.	72¼
6,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	88	500	do.	72¾
5,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	81¾	1200	Cleve. & Pitts.	108
20	West. U. T.	37	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	83¾
100	Adams Express.	54¾	100	do.	83¾
200	do.	55	500	do. b4	84
300	Pacific Mail	74	100	Chi. & R. I. b3	108¼
100	N. Y. Cen. c	189	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82
400	do.	189¾	100	T., W & W.	69¾
100	do. c	188¾	5	Pitts., Ft. W. & C., guar.	85¼
200	do. c	188¾	1000	Ohio & Miss.	30
100	do.	189¼	100	Chic. & Alton	144
200	L. Sh. & M. S.	93¾	200	C., C. & I. C. R.	27
1000	do.	93¾	200	do.	26¾
100	do.	93¾			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Pacific Mail	73¾	200	Reading R.	94¼
100	do. b3	73¾	400	do.	94¼
500	do. b3	73¾	100	Rock Island	107¾
100	Hudson R.	169½	100	Erie c	36¾

THURSDAY, Sept. 23—P. M.

The Gold combination advanced their bids from 141½ to 144½ ℘ cent., and without attempting to make a direct *corner* on the Cash Gold, which would not have served their purpose as well in the existing stringency of Money, they required borrowers to put up the difference of 3 ℘ cent. from yesterday evening and 7 ℘ cent. from yesterday morning *in their own hands*. The same game is said to be on the programme for to-morrow, if not spoiled by some movement from the Government at Washington. And intimations are current that it will be repeated until the price is forced to 150 ℘ cent. Meanwhile the difficulty is encountered by the party of the growing stringency in Money; the receipts of Gold from California and the interior of the Atlantic States, by express, to avail of the present advance, and the prepayment of the November Interest on the Public Debt which was to-day authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury. These payments, so far as the public are concerned, must be confined to Coupons, as the general registry of Certificates cannot be made ready before the middle of October. But on the Stock registered in the name of the United States Treasurer, in trust for the National Banks, there is no good reason why the Gold should not be drawn at once, abating the 30 or 38 days' interest, as this registration undergoes no change.

The embarrassments to general business growing out of this combination continue to be felt, especially on the Foreign Exchanges, and upon orders from the other side to ship Produce, and to remit United States and other American Bonds. Bankers' bills on London fell to-day to 104@105 ℘ cent., and Merchant bills to 102@102½ ℘ cent., with no real currency for either, owing to the condition of the Gold market.

Money was again close and dear to the Brokers, who paid from ⅛ to ¼ ℘ cent. to carry over their Stocks until to-morrow, the highest consideration being submitted to at the last hour for making up their Bank accounts. The Gold men also paid liberally to have their balances carried over, after they had marked up the price to 144 ℘ cent., but a good many parties who really wanted Gold for immediate use declined to make the full advance, except to Brokers and Bankers of undoubted responsibility not engaged in the speculation.

The Stock Exchange, although less excited than yesterday, was still feverish, and showed but partial signs of recovery. The impression seemed to be that no decided upward movement can be hoped for or relied upon until the culmination of the Gold speculation and the restoration of steadiness to the Foreign Exchanges—the latter being wholly dependent upon the former unless five or ten extra millions are let loose by the Treasury in exchange for United States 5-20s.

The Public Funds were further depressed in the forenoon, and the purchases of $1,000,000 at noon to-day for the Sinking Fund were on the average ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. lower than the $2,000,000 purchased yesterday. The premium paid was 27@28 ℘ cent. less than the premium at which the Treasury could sell Gold in reimbursement to-morrow morning.

The whole amount of Bonds offered to the Sinking Fund at noon to-day was $2,671,500. None of the leading three houses in the Public Funds—COOKE, FISK or VERMILYE—offered their Stocks, on account of the low prices which they had reason to believe would be proposed by other parties, because of the look of the open market in the morning. The following awards were made:

Firm.	Amount.	Price.
Humbert Bros.	$746,000	116.60 @116.73
Friedman & Co.	105,000	116 @116.50
J. T. Whittingham	20,000	116.25
Heiser's Sons	84,000	116.45 @116.50
J. T. Balls	20,000	116.40
Buckingham & Co.	10,000	116.35
C. D. Matthews	15,000	116.47 @116.73
Total	$1,000,000	

Divided as follows:

1862s	$117,500	1867s	$120,000
1864s	328,000	1868s	73,500
1865s	361,000		
Total			$1,000,000

In the Afternoon the Funds, generally, were slightly advanced over the sales of the morning, and the 1867s advanced as much as ⅛@¼ ℘ cent.

The Customs Duties are feeling the effect of dear and scarce Gold. The receipts yesterday and to-day are, together, only about $700,000, although several valuable steamer cargoes arrived since Wednesday evening.

The Railway market was irregular on the whole list throughout the day, with fitful improvements at one hour, to be lost the next; but the pressure to sell was scarcely so marked as yesterday, and the leading brokers in the New-York and Western roads were, upon the whole, in better spirits. The New-York Central and Hudson River Boards of Management completed their order of consolidation to-day, but nothing is made public of the terms proposed, and which now go to a general meeting of the stockholders of both companies, called for the 1st of November, for ratification. At the close of Bank hours the reports of the Money market were quite unfavorable, which checked for a time all tendency to improved prices, but this feeling was in turn overcome at a later hour.

Late in the Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. There was an export demand for United States 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, (old,) notwithstanding the difficulty in placing the Exchange. The Railways at the latest hour were much depressed again. After regular Bank hours extravagant commissions were paid for the use of Money to complete some of the Bank accounts:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	121¾	122¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	118¾	118½
American Gold Coin	141	143¾
Bills on London, 60 days	107	104½
New Bonds of Tennessee	54	54½
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	85¾	85¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	47	47
New-York Central	185	181½
Reading Railway	93¾	94
Chicago and Rock Island	107	108
Northwest Common	70¾	71¾
Northwest Preferred	81¾	83
Pacific Mail Company	73	72¾
St. Paul Preferred	80½	82
St. Paul Common	70½	71¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30	29¾
Hudson River	168	164
Lake Shore	91½	91¾
Erie	35	35½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	120¾	5-20 coup., 1867	118¾
5-20 coup., 1862	121¾	5-20 coup., 1868	118¾
5-20 coup., 1864	120	10-40 reg.	108
5-20 coup., 1865	121	10-40 coup.	108¾
5-20 coup. n. i., 1865	118¾	6s currency	107¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Illinois War Loan	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. Is.	87
Indiana 5 ℘ cent.	98¾	La. 8s, levee bonds	84
Mich. 6 ℘ ct., 1873	98	California 7s	126
Mich. 6 ℘ ct., 1878	97	Connecticut 6s	99¾
Tennessee 6s, ex. c.	61¾	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	109
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	54¾	N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan	108
Virginia 6s, n. bds.	58	N. Y. 7s, C'l Loan, '70	100
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	90¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '72	100
North Carolina 6s	52	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '73	100
North Car. new bds.	46¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '74	100¾
North Car. spec. tax	50	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '75	100
South Car. new bds.	66	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '77	101
Missouri 6s	86¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '78	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	84¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	87	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	87	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n	87	Chic. & Rk. I. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., 1879	95	Morris & Essex 1st	99¾
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., 1883	86	Morris & Essex 2d	90¾
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., 1880	84	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99¾
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., 1888	77	N. J. Cen. New Bs.	95
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, 1877	87	Pittg., Ft. W. & C. 2d	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	99¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	73¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	102	Chic. & Alton 1st	99¾
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d	92	Chic. & Alton Inc.	99
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., 1870	121	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	90¾
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	108	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	91
Lack. & Western Bs.	94	Chic. & Mil. 1st	87¾
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	98	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	81
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	91¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	79	Cen. Pacific Bonds	92¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Market	124
Manhattan	140	Nassau	106
Merchants	126	Shoe and Leather	140
Mechanics'	141	Corn Exchange	130
America	143	Continental	100¾
City	205	St. Nicholas	112
Butchers' & Drovers'	136	Commonwealth	110
National	112	Importers' & Traders'	140
Seventh Ward	112	Park	170
State of New-York	111¾	Central National	110¾
Commerce	125¾	Fourth National	104¾
Ocean	95	Ninth National	114
American Exchange	117	Tenth National	103
Bank of the Republic	121	Oriental	150
Bank of N. America	109	Gold Exchange	140
Irving	113	Bank. & Brokers Ass.	105
Metropolitan	140		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$87,430,717 56
Gold receipts	972,202 45
Gold payments	75,789 94
Gold balance	80,109,053 05
Customs receipts	286,033 18
Currency payments	1,924,771 24
Currency balance	4,688,521 39
General balance	88,286,859 96
Customs—included in gold receipts	362,600 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD—SEPT. 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	97½
City 6s, New	101	101¾
Camden and Amboy	120	120¾
Pennsylvania Central	56¾	56¾
Reading	94	94¾
Lehigh Valley	56¾	56¾
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28½	28¾
Northern Central	—	49
Lehigh Navigation	35¾	35¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	96	96½

The *Evening Post* has the following of a failure among the Brokers this Afternoon:

"The failure of VANDEVENTER & Co., a small stock brokers' firm, was announced to-day at the 1 o'clock call, by letter to the Stock Exchange from one of the clerks of the firm. According to this letter, Mr. HEADLEY, the office partner, has absconded with the assets of the concern. Mr. VANDEVENTER, it appears, is in St. Louis, and has been telegraphed to return here. The exact condition of the firm's affairs cannot be determined until VANDEVENTER returns."

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad earnings:

Third week September, 1868	$355,397 44
Third week September, 1869	294,812 35
Decrease	$60,585 09

Of the Albany Lumber trade the *Argus* says:

"Since our last report business has been fairly active throughout the district, with a good attendance of buyers from the East and South. The receipts have been large, comprising, as they do, all that was detained by the recent break at St. Johnsville. The figures given below show continued large receipts at Buffalo and Oswego. Prices are very firm for all descriptions of Lumber, with an upward tendency on coarse especially, which is in very light stock; the indications are that the supply of coarse will continue light for the balance of the season, and much below the wants of the trade. With the exception of coarse, stocks are in good assortment.

The receipts at Chicago for the week ending Sept. 18 were 30,570,000 feet, against 33,890,000 feet for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week, 14,100,000 feet, against 15,754,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1868. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 712,587,000 feet, against 733,974,000 feet in 1868. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1 are 447,470,000 feet, against 385,421,000 feet in 1868.

The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending September 20, 1869 and 1868:

	1869.	1868.
Buffalo	6,902,000 feet.	6,858,200 feet.
Oswego	13,540,300 feet.	7,390,500 feet.
Total	20,442,300 feet.	14,248,700 feet.

The receipts at Buffalo and Oswego continue to increase; for the last four weeks the receipts for 1869 are about 73,100,000 feet, against 55,100,000 feet in 1868.

As the third canal week for September has not closed, we are without our usual weekly statement of the receipts of lumber at Albany. They have been large, and will be found, we think, to have reached some 26,000,000 or 27,000,000 feet by both canals against 13,761,800 feet for the corresponding week in 1868. These figures would make the aggregate for the year 1869, so far, 306,534,300 feet against 308,129,700 feet in 1868. Deducting from the receipts of 1868 the 11,000,000 feet detained on the canal during the Winter of 1867-68, and the receipts for 1869 are about 10,000,000 feet ahead of those of 1868. The receipts during the balance of this month will be in excess of those for the same period in 1868.

We quote freights unchanged, with a good business."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax. Principal and interest payable in gold. Price, par and accrued interest in currency.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD first mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. Bonds of the CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
INDORSED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA.
Entire issue only $194,000.
For sale at 92½ and interest, by
SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company are selling rapidly. The semi-annual interest will be paid Oct. 1, in gold coin, which makes a saving of one per cent. to those who purchase during the present month. See advertisement on the eighth page.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
Issued by the
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.

At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the Company.

☞FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	18	Leather, sides	10,752
Beeswax, pkgs.	4	Spirits Turp., bbls.	233
Cotton, Bales	164	Tar, bbls.	311
Copper, bbls.	46	Resin, bbls.	1,179
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	13	Pitch, bbls.	74
Eggs, bbls.	637	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	2,944
Flour, bbls.	9,022	Naphtha, bbls.	1,180
Wheat, bushels	91,921	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Corn, bushels	21,554	Butter, pkgs.	648
Barley, bushels	660	Cheese, pkgs.	16,774
Oats, bushels	23,930	Tallow, pkgs.	9
Grass Seed, bushels	386	Starch, boxes	80
Flaxseed, bushels	200	Tobacco, hhds.	6
Beans, bushels	456	Tobacco, pkgs.	8
Cornmeal, bbls.	303	Whisky, bbls.	303
Cornmeal, bags	164	Wool, bales	753
Hemp, bales	11	Oil Cake, pkgs.	330
Hops, bales	157	Mustard Seed, bags	396
Hides, No.	21		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamship *Nevada*, for Liverpool—38 bales Rags, 130 cases Dress Goods, 1,600 bales Cotton, 38,107 bushels Wheat, 9 cases Lamp Trimmings, 48,600 lbs. Cheese, 916 bales Hops, 56 boxes Clocks, 21,760 lbs. Lard, 64 cks. Oil, 10 bbls. Hair Restorer, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 601 bbls. Flour, 33,594 lbs. Bacon, 1 Water Wheel.

By the steamship *Java*, for Liverpool—100 bbls. Pork, 1 ck. Shells, 4 boxes Type, 15 pkgs. Machinery. 126,454 lbs. Bacon, 15,964 bushels Wheat, 301,991 lbs. Cheese, 2,803 lbs. Beeswax, 15,685 lbs. Lard, 98 bales Cotton, 152 bales Hops, 100 boxes Lobsters.

By the brig *Alma*, for Trieste—70 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 159 hhds. Tobacco, 1,575 boxes Extract Logwood, 290 bbls. Beef, 100 cases Wine, 150 bales Sarsaparilla, 45 tons Fustic, 20 tons Logwood, 262 bbls. Resin, 500 gallons Naphtha, 5 pkgs. Lamps.

By the ship *Pacific*, for Antwerp—15,570 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Brothers' Pride*, for Plymouth—8,864 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Olaf Nicholson*, for Konigsberg—2,466 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Blomidon*, for Bristol—32,300 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Argonaut*, for Bremen—226,201 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been quiet but steady at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at unaltered figures. We quote: Java, 22c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ℘ lb. The stock of Rio in importers' hands to-day was 104,808 bags; of other kinds, 22,654 bags and 38,391 mats, the latter including, of Java, (Government bags,) 893 bags; 38,391 grass mats; Ceylon, 8,927 bags; Maracaibo, 5,510 bags; Laguayra, 2,206 bags; Costa Rica, 527 bags; Manila, 4,504 bags; African, 27 bags; and of the week's business, in other than Rio, Messrs. C. AMANN & CO. sum up thus: 14,878 mats Java, ex *Euphrosyne*, 13,000 mats Java, ex *New-Orleans*, 2,000 mats Java, in lots, sold for consumption on private terms; 200 bags Java, 2,060 bags Maracaibo, 289 bags Costa Rica, 100 bags Mexico, sold in lots within our range.

COTTON—With lighter offerings for both immediate and forward delivery, and more demand, prices show more firmness, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,304 bales, including 805 bales to spinners, 241 bales to shippers and 258 bales to speculators. Also 750 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales of even running Low Middling, for September, on private terms; 300 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, for October, on private terms; 250 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, for October, at 26½c.@26¾c.; 100 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, for December, at 26c. ℘ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	25¾	26	26¼	26¼
Good Ordinary	26¾	27	27¼	27¼
Low Middling	28 @28¼	28¼ @28¼	28¼ @28¾	28¼ @29
Middling	29	29	29¼	29¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,908
Receipts last week	7,851
Receipts preceding week	3,619
Receipts since Sept. 1	22,726
Receipts since Jan. 1	378,351
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	698,886
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	1,698
Exports since Sept. 1	6,895
Exports since Jan. 1	192,494
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	238,479
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Stock here	3,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been more active since our last, without any remarkable fluctuations in prices. The main inquiry has been from export buyers and for low grades, especially of State, of which latter free purchases have been made, mainly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,500 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 15; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 15@$6 45; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 45@$6 65; and poor to good shipping brands of Round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 15@$6 50 ℘ bbl. Of the sales 13,500 bbls. were Extras for export, including Western at $6 15@$6 60, and State at $6 20@$6 50, including about 11,000 bbls. Extra State for next month's delivery, chiefly at $6 35 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85@6 15
Extra State	6 15@6 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 15@6 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 15@6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@7 85
Extra Genesee	7 00@7 75
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 10@10 25

Southern Flour continues in light demand at about former prices. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at $6 50@$7 for very poor to fair Ordinary, and $7 10@$10 50 for Fair Ordinary to very Choice Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour rules quiet at $6 50@$6 25 for Extra ℘ 196 lbs.; sales of 275 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in less demand at $4 25@$6 25 for very inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Cornmeal continues salable and steady at $5@$5 75 for Western; $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, and $5 25@$5 35 for Baltimore and Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand and rather firmer in price. The main inquiry has been for Amber Western for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 190,800 bushels, including White Western, poor to very choice, at $1 51@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 47½@$1 55, chiefly at $1 50@$1 54 for ordinary to prime; No. 2 Spring at $1 45@$1 49; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, at $1 41@$1 42; White State at $1 70; Red and Amber State at $1 53@$1 54; White Southern at $1 63@$1 68; Amber Southern at $1 56; White California at $1 70@$1 73 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in good demand at steadier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,000 bushels at $1@$1 09 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 10@$1 15 for poor to very choice Mixed Western; $1 15½@$1 18 for White, and $1 15@$1 20 for Yellow Western, ℘ bushel. Of Rye the sales were confined to small lots of State at $1 20; of Barley, 2,000 bushels poor State at $1 23; and of Barley Malt, 1,500 bushels at $1 50@$1 60 ℘ bushel. Oats have been in less demand at easier and irregular prices. Sales 54,500 bushels at 63c.@68c. for inferior Black to choice White, closing at 63c.@64½c. for Western, and 66c. for State, ℘ bushel. The export clearances were 601 bbls. Flour and 54,171 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 32,300 bushels Wheat for Bristol; 8,864 bushels Wheat for Plymouth. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Tuesday and noon on Wednesday covered 22 loads of Lumber, 16 of Wheat, 9 of Corn, 7 of Coal, 5 of Salt, 3 each of Staves and Oats, 2 of Flour, and 1 each of Oil and Feed.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M. Sept. 22, 1869:

Wheat—S. D. Gilson, Oswego; Frank Alvord, Oswego; Emma Traver, Oswego; E. L. Anthony, Oswego; Constitution, Oswego; W. Z. Towsley, Buffalo; H. T. Yeomans, Buffalo; Joseph Mattimore, Buffalo; J. G. Cozzens, Buffalo; Adelia, Buffalo; L. H. Gibbs, Buffalo; J. M. Butler, Buffalo; Lucy Dunn, Buffalo; W. L. Bostwick, Buffalo; Montezuma, Rochester; D. B. Austin, Fulton.

Corn—James Fraser, Oswego; Addie Bell, Syracuse; J. Bigolair, Buffalo; J. Huntley, Buffalo; American Union, Buffalo; A. J. Taylor, Buffalo; David Bonney, Buffalo; T. Kelsey, Buffalo.

Flour—J. F. Schoellkoff, Medina; A. Millman, Phoenix.

Lumber—Nettie, Boonville; Ham Lane, Boonville; T. S. Pritchard, Corning; Job, Oswego; Henry Covell, Buffalo; H. B. Littlefield, Buffalo; John Myers, Buffalo; Geo. Armstrong, Oswego; T. J. Helling, Buffalo; Nellie, Oswego; L. A. Rollister, Oswego; M. McDonald, Oswego; H. C. Lawrence, Oswego; Minnehaha, Oswego; Taylor & Crate, Oswego; Henry Brooks, Oswego; J. K. Post, Oswego; Victor A. Putnam, Oswego; S. H. Fish, Oswego; Harvest Home, Oswego; B. A. Towner, Rome.

Salt—L. E. Harris, Syracuse; Chester Hair, Syracuse; Adirondack, Syracuse; F. W. Wellington, Syracuse; Frank Batchelder, Syracuse.

Oil—Miller & Smith, Buffalo.

Coal—Major Giles, Geneva; Frank Reese, Geneva; Hampton, Geneva; F. B. No. 10, Watkins; Robert Dunlap, Watkins; Grove M. Hall, Watkins.

Staves—L. L. Lull, Buffalo; Clayton, Buffalo; D. Moore, Jr., Buffalo.

Oats—Hattie Sweeney, Buffalo; Carrie McK. Herrick, Buffalo; J. W. Bush, Rome.

Shipstuffs—S. H. Fish, Buffalo."

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate demand at 60c.@65c. for shipping, and 75c.@$1 15 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request at 55c.@$1 05, for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been firm but inactive.

HIDES—Have been quite dull at about former prices.

HOPS—The demand has been light, yet prices have been maintained. We quote: New-York State, new, 15c.@20c.; Eastern, new, 12c.@17c.; Ohio, new, 12c.@15c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. ℘ lb. Receipts, 157 bales; exports, 1,068 bales.

LEATHER—There has been a moderate call for Sole at steady rates, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb. Receipts to-day, 10,752 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been dull at old prices. Stock in first hands to-day, 8,393 hhds. Cuba, 4,602 hhds. English Islands, and 919 hhds. Porto Rico. We quote: Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@62c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@96c. ℘ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ℘ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Clayed, ℘ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@50c.
Cuba, Muscovada, refining grades, ℘ gallon	—@—	48c.@54c.
Cuba, Muscovada, grocery grades, ℘ gallon	—@—	55c.@62c.
Porto Rico, ℘ gallon	—@—	53c.@75c.
English Islands, ℘ gallon	—@—	48c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ℘ gallon	—@—	80c.@96c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and weak in price; sales have been reported of 750 bbls. Common to Good Strained at $2 25@$2 40; 80 bbls. No. 2 at $2 75@$2 90, and 170 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$5 ℘ 280 lbs.; receipts, 1,179 bbls.; exports, 262 bbls. Tar has been neglected; receipts, 311 bbls.; no sales; prices unaltered. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal. Pitch has been in slack request within our range; receipts, 74 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been rather more sought after on the basis of 43c. for merchantable, ℘ gallon; sales, 320 bbls.; receipts, 233 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@44c., chiefly at 43c. for merchantable, ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 60; Resin at $2 25@$9 25 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter rate for choice White; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $2 45@$2 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in light demand, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 08; Bleached Whale at $1 13@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 92½@$1 95; Bleached Sperm at $2; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 80c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 @$1 02½, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 47½@$1 50 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—With more liberal offerings and a less satisfactory inquiry, prices have favored buyers decidedly. Crude has been but moderately sought after and sales have been reported of only 1,500 bbls., in bulk, at 16¼c.@16½c., and 2,000 bbls., in shipping order, at 22½c. ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia barreled Crude has been very dull at about 22c. ℘ gallon. At Pittsburg yesterday Crude in bulk was less freely dealt in on the basis of 14½c.@14¾c. on the spot, 14¾c. for September, 14¾c., seller thirty days, and 14¾c., seller September to December, ℘ gallon; also $5 30 ℘ bbl. on the Upper Creek, buyer's option all the year. There were no acknowledged receipts of Crude here: 700 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia; no exports. Refined has been depressed and lower, on a very limited movement. Sales have been reported here of 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for September deliveries, at 31½c.@32c., closing at about 31½c., and 2,000 bbls. do., for last half October delivery, at 34½c. ℘ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for September, at 31¾c.; 1,000 bbls. do., for October, at 32c.; 1,500 bbls. do., October to December, at 32c.; 1,000 bbls. do., November and December, at 32c. ℘ gallon. At Pittsburg yesterday Refined was dull and weak at 32c. for September, and 32c.@32½c. for October, ℘ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 2,944 bbls., at Philadelphia, 2,870 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 226,201 gallons for Bremen; 151,570 gallons for Antwerp; and 2,466 bbls. for Konigsberg. Standard White, in cases, is quiet at from 36½c.@38c., and Prime White at 38c.@39½c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha continues inactive at 10½c.@11c. in bbls., and 16c.@16½c. in cases, ℘ gallon. The quotations for empty Barrels for Crude Oil were $2 18@$2 25, and for Refined $2 45@$2 50 each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request and rather cheaper. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 580 bbls., in lots, at $31 50@$31 75, closing at about $31 50 for Western Mess; $32 75@$33 for City Mess; $29 50@$30 50 for Prime Mess; and $26 75@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ℘ bbl. Cutmeats are quiet at former rates. Sales have been reported of 115 packages at 14¾c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@22c. for Bagged Hams ℘ lb. Bacon continues in fair request at buoyant rates; sales equal to 300 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 16¾c.@17½c. ℘ lb. Lard is in better demand and firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 650 tierces and bbls. at 16¾c.@18½c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18½c.@18¾c. for City, and 18¾c.@18½c. for Good to Prime Steam and 18¾c. for Choice do. ℘ lb. Also 250 tierces Prime Steam for forward delivery on private terms. Beef is in fair request at from $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 160 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet at former nominal prices. Beef Hams continue in request at $25@$30 ℘ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. in lots. Butter has been in less demand, including State, common to very good, 24c.@43c.; Prime to Fancy, 45c.@62½c., and Western, inferior to prime, 18c.@33c. ℘ lb. The receipts to-day were 648 packages. Cheese continues in moderate demand at from 7c.@16½c., as the extreme, ℘ lb.; the receipts of the day were 16,774 boxes.

RICE—Has been inactive at about previous rates. Stock of Rangoon, 12,000 bags.

SUGARS—Have been very slow of sale and less buoyant in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 127 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 12¾c.@14¼c., and 74 boxes Havana at 12¼c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted at about 12¼c.@12½c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 12¾c.@13½c.; very good to choice do. at 13¼c.@13¾c. ℘ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12¾c.@14¼c. ℘ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 13c.@13¼c. ℘ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¾c.@12¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 15¼c.@16c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 15¾c.@16¼c. ℘ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11¼c.@12¼c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12¾c.@12¾c. ℘ lb. Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet at from 15c.@17¼c. ℘ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars, since Sept. 1, Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado
Stock Sept. 1, 1869	119,852	136,027	173,833	1,059
Receipts since Sept. 1	7,191	11,692	23,275	255
Total	127,043	147,719	197,108	1,314
Sales since Sept. 1	23,730	31,459	64,670	407
Stock this day, Sept. 23, 1869	103,313	116,260	132,438	907
Stock Sept. 24, 1868	71,575	43,063	95,481	—
Stock Sept. 24, 1867	50,765	65,529	35,281	—
Stock Sept. 25, 1866	74,937	74,000	118,626	32

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 289,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12¼c.; also 42,000 lbs. Stearine at 19c.@20½c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@13½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has further advanced to $1 25@$1 27½ ℘ gallon. Sales, 275 bbls. Receipts, 303 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull, and quoted easier to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 550 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ℘ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; and 60,000 bushels Wheat, at 9d. by steam and 10d. by sail, ℘ bushel. For London, 20,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ℘ bushel, and 20 hhds. Tobacco at 35s. ℘ hhd.

WHOLESALE COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by D. W. LEWIS, commission merchant, No. 62 Pearl-street.

BUTTER.

It is said by the trade to be the dullest September known for ten years back. Producers have become habituated to the high prices current during the war, values have been rendered uncertain by the variableness of an irredeemable currency, the markets are all at sea, and operators and producers are alike nonplussed, and are at a loss where to begin and how to go on with the usual Fall business. Receipts have lessened this week, and fresh Fall butter was quick taken at 40c.@43c., with finest qualities at 45c. Entire dairies were mostly held at 40c.@42c., and the lots of Welsh by the Northern butter train were taken at 38c.@39c. Fresh Western brings 31c.@33c., for nice lots. Old Stock Western moves slow. We quote:

Fine Fall State Butter	43c.@45c.
Delaware, Chenango, &c., dairies	40c.@42c.
Lewis, Jefferson, Oneida, &c., dairies	40c.@43c.
Welsh, in lots, ℘ ice car	37c.@38c.
Western, August Crop and Old Stock	20c.@25c.
Western, fresh make	29c.@31c.

CHEESE.

There was a light business the first half of the week, but on Wednesday the advance in gold stimulated buyers, and purchases in the interior were freely made by telegraph. We quote:

Prime New Factories, Firsts	16c.@16½c.
Factories, Seconds	15c.@15¾c.
Private Dairies, Firsts	14¾c.@15¼c.
Private Dairies, Ordinary	12c.@13c.
Skimmed Cheese	7c.@10c.

EGGS.

There has been good demand, and prices are 1c.@2c. ℘ dozen higher. The stock here is light and prices are firm. Choice marks of Western through by express sell close up to State. We note sales of some lots, from Michigan as freight, at 22c.@28c. Our quotations are at the mark, but any unusual loss must be made good. We quote:

Jersey State, ℘ dozen	31c.@33c.
Western for express	30c.@31c.
Western for freight	23c.@28c.
Egg Oats, ℘ bushel	50c.@—

POULTRY.

Fowls and chickens are in large supply; dull and decidedly lower; the balance of the list is unchanged. We quote:

Turkeys, ℘ lb.	$ 21@$ 23
Fowls, ℘ lb.	15@ 17
Ducks, ℘ pair	75@ 1 00
Geese, ℘ pair	1 75@ 2 50
Chickens, ℘ lb.	16@ 18

BEANS.

Prime beans are very scarce, and in few hands, and firmly held. Common lots are plenty and almost unsalable. We quote:

Marrows, ℘ bushel, 62 lbs.	$2 80@$2 90
Mediums, ℘ bushel, 62 lbs.	2 30@ 2 40
Pea, ℘ bushel, 62 lbs.	2 25@ 2 50
Kidneys, ℘ bushel, 62 lbs.	2 25@ 2 80
Mixed lots	1 00@ 2 00

SEEDS.

Clover and Timothy seeds are dull. Flaxseed is quiet. We quote:

Clover, ℘ lb.	$ 12@ 13
Timothy, ℘ bushel	4 25@ 4 50
Flaxseed	2 37@ 2 50

DRIED FRUITS.

There is some inquiry for new State Apples. We note sales of one fancy lot sliced at 12½c. New Southern and Ohio Apples sell readily at quotations. Old lots are neglected. Peaches are plenty and quiet. Blackberries are arriving more freely and sell slow. Cherries are scarce and higher. We quote:

Apples, State	8c.@ 9c.
Apples, Ohio	7c.@ 8c.
Apples, Southern, new	8c.@ 9c.
Dried Peaches, 1869, peeled	16c.@19c.
Dried Peaches, 1868, peeled	10c.@14c.
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, halves	7c.@ 8c.
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, quarters	9c.@11c.
Blackberries, ℘ lb.	14c.@15c.
Cherries, pitted, ℘ lb.	27c.@28c.

GREEN FRUITS.

Apples are very plenty and lower. Common lots are hard to sell at any price. Bartlett Pears have been in large supply, mostly of inferior quality, and have sold at prices ranging from $4@$10. Nice, smooth, handsome fruit sells quick at our outside quotations. We quote:

Apples, Fall Pippins, ℘ bbl.	$3 00@$3 50
Apples, Golden Sweet, ℘ bbl.	2 50@ 2 25
Apples, mixed lots, ℘ bbl.	2 25@ 2 50
Apples, common, ℘ bbl.	1 00@ 1 50
Pears, Bartletts, ℘ bbl.	6 00@15 00
Pears, Seckels, ℘ bbl.	6 00@10 00
Pears, cooking, ℘ bbl.	2 00@ 5 00

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
INTEREST COMMENCES on Oct. 1, and is PAYABLE Jan. 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 58 BOWERY, SOUTHWEST CORNER CANAL-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from October 1, payable in January and July.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.
Bank books in English, German and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. Six per Cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from October 1.
Assets, $6,729,396 71.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. On money deposited now interest commences Oct. 1, and is payable in January. German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on before Oct. 1 will draw int. from Oct. 1.
A. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MEDICAL

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. S. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restore the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND COMPLAINTS of either sex cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Physical vigor restored by his Elixir of Life

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MARRIED man, desires to invest $5,000 in some legitimate business, together with his services; has been an accountant for several years. Any one having a good business which will bear a close investigation, and desirous of an active business partner, will please address Post Office Box No. 2,307.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN ACTIVE member of the New-York Stock Exchange, with some capital, is wanted to join parties with ample means to engage in the banking and brokerage business. Address, for three days, BANKER, Box No. 4,878 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

$4,000.—FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED drug store in a flourishing town near the City; a fine opening for a physician. Apply to RUFUS K. MCHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSION PROVIDED for by the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, made on the 4th day of July, 1868, for the settlement of claims of their respective citizens, is now fully organized. Claimants will be furnished with the printed rules for the government of the Commission on application to the Secretaries.

By order of the Commission.

GEORGE G. GAITHER, } Secretaries,
J. CARLOS MEXIA. } Washington, D. C.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL Lutheran Church of St. Matthew hereby give notice that, pursuant to permission to them given, they will, from and after Oct. 1, 1869, proceed to remove the bodies interred in their burying ground in Carmine-st. (opposite the north end of Varick-st.) to the Lutheran Cemetery. Any relative desiring to remove remains from said ground to any other cemetery can obtain permission so to do on application to

W. A. SCHMITTHENNER,
Secretary Board of Trustees,
No. 13 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First.—For building sewers in Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth streets, with branch in Fifty-third-street.

Second.—For building sewers between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, and between Avenue A and Fourth-avenue.

Third.—For building sewer in Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and Harlem River, with branches in One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First.—Both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth streets, and both sides of Fifty-third-street, to the extent of two hundred and seventy-five feet, running westerly from Fifth-avenue.

Second.—Both sides of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue; both sides of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Avenue A and Third-avenue; both sides of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets; and both sides of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.

Third.—Both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first, One Hundred and Thirty-second, and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets, and the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869. }

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from the Second-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to-wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Edward Hogan, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the fifteenth day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said fifteenth day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SECOND—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869.

THIRD—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to-wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and Eighth-avenue, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

FOURTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the first day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

EDWARD HOGAN, }
ROBERT SUTHERLAND, } Commissioners.
HUGH SMITH, }

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to opening Seventieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to William H. Tracy, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 2 o'clock P. M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the eighth day of November, 1869.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Seventieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and a point distant four hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, and extending on either side of Seventieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1869.

WILLIAM H. TRACY, }
J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, } Commissioners.
J. J. MARRIN, }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewer in Seventy-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

Second—For building sewers in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and in Fifth-avenue, between Sixty-third and Seventieth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,

First—Both sides of Seventy-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

Second—Both sides of Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Sixty-third and Seventieth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1869. }

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. BUSCHMANN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles H. Buschmann, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of October, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 14th day of September, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s17-law3wF

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY MANNECK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Manneck, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of October, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assignee for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s10-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the TWIN RIVER SILVER MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt corporation will be held at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Hon. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
R. B. CANFIELD,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Twin River S. M. Co.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JAMES B. COOK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of James B. Cook, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of September, A. D., 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s24-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
LEAH. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Miss Blanche De Bar, Mr. Geo. Jordan and others.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MARITANA. Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. E. Seguin, Messrs. Castle, Laurence, Campbell and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
LES MOUSQUETAIRES DE LA REINE. Principal character by Mlle. Guillemont.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
PATRIE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Principal characters by Messrs. Gilbert, Fisher, J. W. Wallack and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
DREAMS. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. James Lewis and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mrs. G. C. Howard and Miss Vernon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Pearson, Miss Newton and Miss Lonsdale.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
SONGS, BALLET, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—THE KING'S MUSKETEERS. Evening—WIP WAN WINKLE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SHOEMAKER OF TOULOUSE, HANDY ANDY, &c.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 3d-av., near 63d-st.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. BURLINGAME have completed arrangements for establishing improved relations between France and China on a basis of mutual conciliation. The French representatives in China have been instructed to follow the new policy.

The London *Times* of yesterday, on the situation in France, says that the inactivity of the Emperor, if he has recovered, cannot be accounted for. The new Constitution is in operation, and public opinion demands that the Legislative Body should be called together. The delay causes uneasiness, and some members think of a convocation without the consent of the Executive. A technical quibble only, it is said, gives the Emperor six months between the dissolution and a reconvocation.

Lord WESBURY has been appointed Lord Justice of the Court of Appeals in Chancery, in the place of Sir C. J. SELWYN.

In an article on the depressed state of trade in Lancashire, the London *Times* thinks that the difficulty arises not entirely from the dearness and scarcity of cotton, but because there is not as great a demand as formerly for English manufactures, and consequently a loss of trade.

The religious papers of Paris express grief at the letter of Father HYACINTHE. The *Monde* says the fears long entertained of him are now confirmed; and the *Patrie* that his sermons, from their boldness, have drawn on him the condemnation of Papacy and of his superiors.

CUBA.

An ex-officer of JOURDAN'S Cuban army, who, as is reported, left that command Aug. 18, and the Cuban lines Aug. 26, has arrived in New-Orleans. He makes some interesting statements in regard to the recent operations on the island, and the situation of the forces. Among other items he gives the names of the insurgent District Commanders and of those of JOURDAN'S officers who have been killed. CESPEDES' Government is said to be located at Deseada, a village in the centre of the Puerto Principe District.

GENERAL.

An Omaha dispatch states that on the Pawnee Indian reservation near Columbus several Pawnees have been killed by the Sioux, causing great excitement among the former tribe. Fort Buford reports say that the Indians continue hostile. Outrages have also been committed in Montana, and at Helena and near the Blackfoot Agency one man had been killed in each locality.

Captain LEONARD, a notorious counterfeiter, was arrested in Philadelphia yesterday, by Treasury Agent JOHN A. CLARRAC; $5,000 in well-executed notes and currency were found upon his person. A large amount of counterfeit money was also discovered upon searching his house.

One of the thieves who has been infesting the Sound steamers on the Fall River line has been arrested at Newport, R. I. Stolen property was found in his possession, and more recovered at his room in a hotel. He gave his name as H. W. BEMIS, of Quebec.

The newly-appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory, Hon. WM. McDOUGALL, will leave Ottawa, Canada, for his seat of government, in about two weeks. The Hudson Bay Company are ready to deliver the deeds of transfer of the Territory before the loan is raised.

The colored people of Dayton, Ohio, and the surrounding country, celebrated on Wednesday the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation.

The Custom receipts for the week, ending yesterday, were $4,270,976.

In a difficulty in Columbia County, Georgia, on Sunday last, between a planter and a party of negroes, one of the negroes was killed. The planter, it is said, acted in self-defence.

The National Music Convention in Boston closed yesterday evening with an address from Bishop CLARKE, of Rhode Island, and a concert which was well attended.

The trial of JAMES GRIFFIN, the engineer of the freight train that caused the Mast Hope disaster on the Erie Railroad, was commenced at Milford, Penn., yesterday.

At Hudson, N. Y., Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, a young man named HUNT was attacked by two men in the street, and a case containing sixty watches and other jewelry taken from him. He was knocked senseless with an iron bar. A reward of $500 has been offered by the Mayor of the city, for the arrest of the highwaymen.

A telegram from Jackson Miss., states that an organized conspiracy has been discovered to release from prison Colonel YERGER, who several months ago assassinated Colonel CRANE, the Mayor of the city. The plot was frustrated by the vigilance of the Commandant of the post, and a sergeant, two corporals and seven privates in the United States Army have been arrested, charged with complicity in the attempt.

The telegraph line to Lewes, Delaware, has been opened.

JOHN BRENNEMAN, 23 years old, of Grundy County, Ill., was arrested last week for the murder of his father, who disappeared about four months since. He confessed the crime and disclosed the place where the body was concealed. He implicates his father-in-law in the crime, and he has been arrested, but denies his guilt. The murderer attempted suicide in his cell Monday, but was unsuccessful. The crime was committed for the possession of $50.

Mr. W. D. MILLER, of Springfield, Mass., committed suicide, yesterday, by jumping into the Connecticut River at that city.

The engine of the California Pioneer excursion train ran off the track near Canton, Ohio, yesterday morning. Fortunately no one was injured.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of this State, now in session at Rochester, the Grand Officers were elected Wednesday evening, and Rev. SILAS BULL chosen Grand Worthy Chief.

The Portland, Me., Dry Dock, at Cape Elizabeth, was opened Wednesday. It is the largest in the country, excepting the one at Brooklyn, L. I.

Dispatches received at Ottawa, Ontario, say that Lord GRANVILLE, Colonial Secretary, strongly urges upon Governor MUSGRAVE and the Council of British Columbia the propriety and advantage of a union of that Province with the Confederation of Canada.

The names of the parties in the late California duel are given as JAMES SMEDBERGH, an officer of the San Francisco Gas Company, and J. B. GARDNER, son of Ex-Governor GARDNER, of Massachusetts.

The National Universalist Convention at Buffalo closed its session yesterday. The next meeting will be held at Gloucester, Mass., in September, 1870, in which place the first Universalist Church in America was established. Rev. A. A. MINER, D. D., of Boston, was selected to preach the occasional sermon.

JOHN G. MIX, a well-known business man of Hartford, Conn., 67 years old, was instantly killed, yesterday, by a stick of timber, which fell upon him as he was superintending some repairs at his residence.

Prince ARTHUR, yesterday morning, visited Petrolia, the oil regions of Canada. In the afternoon with Sir JOHN YOUNG he formally opened Helmuth College, and in the evening attended a grand ball given by the citizens of London.

A fire at Vernon, Conn., on Tuesday, destroyed one of TALCOTT & BROTHERS' Stockinet Mills. Loss $27,000. Insurance $17,000.

On Friday last a daughter of Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, of Orange County, Va., in attempting to take a pistol from the hands of her father, who was about to commit suicide in a temporary fit of insanity, was shot and mortally wounded.

LOCAL.

Mr. CHAS. M. SIMONSON, Assistant Treasurer of the Harlem Railroad Company, was assaulted on Twenty-sixth-street, at 7 A. M. yesterday by three men. He was knocked down and robbed of a bag containing $9,000, with which the thieves jumped into a cart that was waiting for them and made good their escape.

JOHN ROONEY, charged with having run off with several barrels of seized whisky intrusted to his custody as a revenue officer, was discharged by United States Commissioner STILLWELL yesterday, the evidence failing to implicate him in the alleged fraud.

The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church assembled last evening in the Seventh-avenue Presbyterian Church, in this City, and after a sermon by Rev. J. J. BARR, organized and adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

The trial of WALLACE McDANIELS for the murder of THOS. E. CORWIN, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at White Plains, yesterday.

The Executive Committee of the National Irish Immigration Society have issued a call for a National Convention to be held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 6th of October.

Neither Board of the Common Council met yesterday, the members not having returned from Syracuse.

JOHN FOGARTY, wh was beaten with a shovel by TIMOTHY MOHIDE in Brooklyn on Wednesday, died yesterday. MOHIDE has been arrested.

The base-ball match yesterday between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Nationals, of Washington, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 21 to 10.

A Spanish Fleet in New-York.

We announced a few days since that some thirty gunboats were building in this port for the Spanish Government, to be used, as we apprehended, against the insurgent Cubans. In another column, our reporters' who have visited them all, furnish a detailed account of these vessels, the work for which they appear to be designed, and their present stages of preparation. From their reports it appears that these vessels are only of about 175 tons capacity; that they are to carry a single 100-pounder, and their quota of men and officers will not exceed twenty-five men. They are obviously intended for coasting warfare; to scour the rivers and bays navigable only by vessels of light draft, and to coöperate with land forces.

These vessels are now under the surveillance of an American man-of-war, upon the complaint of the Peruvian Government that they are designed to go to Cuba to replace and set at liberty the larger Spanish vessels now stationed on that coast, for warlike operations against Peru.

What evidence of this purpose may be in possession of our Government or of the Peruvian Minister we are not advised, but we infer that whatever there may be, is not in a shape to be used, as no libel has yet been filed by the District-Attorney against any of these vessels, though they have been lying under the guns of the Federal navy for several weeks.

No one who reads our reporters' description will have any doubt of the purpose for which these boats are constructed, or if allowed to leave this port, that Cuba is to be the theatre of their first activities. One of the number could be equipped and sent to sea in thirty-six hours; fifteen more in from four to six weeks, and the rest in three months. It is apparently the intention of the owners to send the fifteen most advanced, to sea first. Within six weeks therefore, the Federal Government must decide either to release them, with the certainty that they will be used for the immediate and ruthless destruction of the white population of Cuba which, almost to a man, is compromised with the Government at Madrid or it must find some other pretext than it has now, for detaining them. We do not believe there is any evidence upon which a valid libel could be filed against one of these boats. They are built by a friendly Power to be used as a part of her coast guard, and in the present state of our relations with Spain we have no more authority to detain them than she would have to detain an American frigate which might casually touch for coal and water at Cadiz or Ferrol.

The question then recurs, Shall our Government turn a deaf ear to all the appeals of the revolted Cubans that we would observe a strict neutrality between them and their oppressors; shall we allow these vessels, built and manned in our harbor, to be used to crush a people whose only crime, like that of our own revolutionary forefathers, consists in refusing to be taxed without representation? This is a question which must be decided by the Cabinet at Washington within the next thirty days. To strip it of some of its difficulties, the President availed himself of an invitation to proffer his mediation between the Spanish Government and her colonists. The Madrid Government, however, was too weak to contend with the public sentiment aroused by its adversaries against the very proposals which, if made, it had promised to entertain, and now, it would appear by the latest advices, our mediatory offices have been deliberately withdrawn, and we are left to determine what part, as a Government, we are to take in a struggle which threatens to take serious proportions.

To concede belligerent rights to Cuba in the present temper of the Spanish mind would be equivalent to acknowledging her independence, and that would mean war. Neither France nor England would be unwilling to see our reviving commerce cut down to the root again by privateers. Spain has very little to lose, and much to gain, by a war with us. We should be the principal if not the only certain losers.

The contingency of a war, therefore, must now be deliberately looked in the face. Is the Cuban cause our cause? Will our national honor or any cherished policy be compromised by the suppression of this rebellion? Are we in any way responsible for the inhumanity of which Cuba is now the theatre, or are we under any neighborly obligation to employ force to stop it—to stop a brawl by making a war—to extinguish a fire by a deluge? Are we called upon to add several hundred millions to our debt—to pile up the burdens of taxation, already grievous to be borne, upon thirty millions of Americans, and tread the brinks of national bankruptcy for the next twenty years, in order to ameliorate the condition of three or four hundred thousand subjects of a foreign State? And on the other hand, are we to stand by, consenting like St. Paul to the stoning of Stephen, and see a people murderously crushed in its noble efforts to follow an example which the noblest of our ancestors set them scarcely a hundred years ago?

We have hoped that Spain would spare our Government and people the necessity of answering these questions. It would be wiser for her never to force them to a decision. A few weeks remain within which we are at liberty to hope, even though we do not expect Spain to relieve us from the painful alternative to which we are reduced. It is as well, therefore, for Americans to wait for any solution of these questions which time may possibly have in store, and not complicate the situation by prematurely proclaiming a policy for which, under the providence of God, no necessity may arise.

The New Constitution.

We are happy to observe that the Democratic Convention yesterday declared itself unconditionally against the adoption of the new Constitution. If anything would justify rebellion, it would be doubling the terms of Judges such as we find ourselves liable to be cursed with under the present system of selection. The new Constitution continues the elective system, and prolongs the Judicial term of office to fourteen years. By the present Constitution they are elected for only seven. This feature of the new Constitution is therefore just twice as bad as the old.

If we accept this Constitution it will be many years before we can hope for another If we reject it, we will probably have a Constitutional Convention as soon as the questions of suffrage and reconstruction are further advanced, or out of the way—an epoch certainly not many years, we think not many months, distant.

We will then try to get a Convention together that can comprehend the difference between a representative and an administrative or a judicial officer, and which will not perpetuate the folly of committing the choice of experts, like judges or physicians, to a town meeting.

By that time the public will have had opportunities of studying the morbid anatomy of the elective system under such peculiar advantages that we may expect the most perfect harmony among the delegates in their arrangements for its funeral.

General BUTLER's speech to the Agricultural Association in Worcester, Mass., yesterday, totally lacks the point and spirit he generally manages to infuse into his public addresses, and is very tame and cautious. Addresses to agricultural societies are apt, it is true, to be non-committal; but General BUTLER, after announcing "for our theme the aids given by legislation to agriculture, and the relation which the labor of the artisan bears to that in the field," does not succeed, apparently, in pointing out any particular "relation" or mentioning any "aids" either existing or desirable.

He declares, however, in a perfectly commonplace way, that "there is not yet a fair division of the profits of mechanical and manufacturing labor between the capitalists and the workmen;" that the two remedies for this evil are "giving a higher price for labor" and "shortening the hours for work;" and that neither of these things concern farm laborers, because in agriculture there is little capital employed, "no great profits to divide," and the hands are "found" in board and lodging and paid something besides.

He complains loudly that Massachusetts passed "but three acts touching agriculture', last year—which seems to us to illustrate the very good sense of Massachusetts legislation; and a dozen paragraphs further on the General himself says that "agriculture asks for no special legislation." This one enables him to slash a little at special legislation of all kinds, especially for corporations—even here, however, he has none of his customary vigor of denunciation.

This is about all there is in a very long speech. One would suspect on reading it that his Stowe-Byron essay, which we published the other day, had drawn the General's fire.

The Two Policies Before the Country: Which is Entitled to Public Support?

The Democratic Convention of this State, and the Republican Convention in Massachusetts, have assisted in shadowing forth the policy which the two great parties are prepared to submit to the country. The Republicans of New-York may, perhaps, differ with their Massachusetts brethren on minor points, but upon all broad or essential measures they will be found agreed.

The Democrats of the State bring against the President a series of accusations which have the disadvantage of being opposed to the facts of contemporary history. They charge the Administration with having prolonged the disunion of the States for partisan purposes, with supporting class interests and failing to protect the masses, with "turning its back upon the people," and becoming "the pensioner and patron of accumulated wealth"—a bill of indictment which obviously partakes rather of the character of distempered invective than of a sober relation capable of being supported by facts. When, for example, the Democratic Party alleges that the Government has "by military dictation and arbitrary penalties" endeavored "to coerce communities and States into assent to its measures," the most careless observer of events must be aware that the record of the Government is completely falsified. Was the action of the Cabinet in reference to the Legislature of Virginia and General CANBY one of coercion? Did not the Attorney-General pronounce authoritatively against General CANBY's threatened rigor? So of President GRANT's express instructions with reference to Georgia and Louisiana. The readers of this journal need not be reminded that the Administration was clearly on the side of moderation, and has given no cause for the reproaches now cast upon it.

The criticisms on the foreign policy of the Government amount to nothing more than the old attempt to make political capital out of certain national prejudices. The reference to that touchstone of party policy, the payment of the national bonds, is not much nobler in its character. The Democratic Party avows itself in favor of discharging all obligations "in the manner provided for by the law." When we recollect the different interpretations which casuists have placed upon the interpretation of the law or laws thus referred to, we are forced to the conclusion that the Democrats have met a crucial point, on which a straightforward opinion was demanded, with a quibble. Again, they denounce the high taxation of the country, but their proposed remedies will only excite the derision of all educated political economists within their own ranks. The Convention further assails the Fifteenth Amendment in no measured terms.

The necessities of the people and the highest purposes of Government are alike lost sight of in this platform. It is a mere sending up of balloons to see which way the wind is blowing. A very different appreciation of the duties which now devolve upon thoughtful men is revealed in the resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Republicans, and will be further shown in the approaching Convention of this State. Massachusetts meets the public questions of the hour with equal candor and confidence. It alleges that the Democratic Party has forfeited all claims to the confidence of the people by its endeavors to "perpetuate disunion in the rebel States," and by "its enunciation of the doctrine of practical repudiation." General GRANT's Administration is praised for the moderation and fairness of its foreign and domestic policy, and for its scrupulous regard for the public faith—the latter being a virtue which the Democrats insist upon regarding as a vice. Economy, the reduction of the national debt, (carefully ignored in the Democratic platform of this State,) and an able management of the public revenue, are also achievements of the National Government which the Massachusetts Republicans cordially approve. The principles thus indicated include the basis of their policy for the future, supplemented with a recognition of "all the rights and privileges which belong to labor," and a declaration of general fidelity to the doctrines which are identified with the Republican Party. In State affairs, the Convention also took up strong ground, and wisely left the temperance question to be settled by the Legislature.

In a few days the Republicans of this State will make their appeal to the people. We have no doubt that it will be not less definite and outspoken than the Massachusetts programme. Economy, the preservation of our good name and fame at home and abroad, the reduction of the national debt, the lightening of taxes, the general advancement and prosperity of the country—this, in brief, is the Republican policy. The Democrats meet it with cavils at the reforms we have already accomplished, and timid hints of a policy which the people have disdained to adopt. Under such circumstances, the Republicans may well go forth to the fight with cheerful hearts.

A plan has been put forward in England, by several influential legal societies, for the amalgamation of the two branches of the law as now practiced by barristers and attorneys. Such a scheme will probably convince the Tory Party that England is "Americanizing her institutions" with startling rapidity, but the change has long been desired by the public at large. At present a barrister in England cannot take a case direct from a client—he must be instructed by an attorney. On the other hand, an attorney is not allowed to plead in any of the Superior Courts—he must employ a barrister as his mouthpiece. He may conduct a case before a Magistrate, but will not be allowed to appear before a Judge. The attorney may be a good, sound lawyer, and the barrister may not have an ounce of legal knowledge to boast of, but the attorney cannot be heard. He gets up a case, sees the witnesses, makes himself thoroughly acquainted with all the facts, and then is obliged to turn the cause over to another man, who will probably not give adequate attention to it, and who takes far less interest in it than the attorney. With us, as every one knows, the common-sense course is adopted of making no practical distinction between the two branches of the profession. In England if a barrister wishes to practice as an attorney, he must first submit to be disbarred, and then pass examinations exactly as if he were beginning a legal career over again. An attorney who aspires to be a barrister is first struck off the rolls, and has to keep terms and "eat dinners" for three years—precisely as if he had never been in the profession at all. These anomalies are now likely to be abolished. The legal profession are interested in the reform, while it would undoubtedly prove a great convenience to the public The objections would probably come from the old school of practitioners, who dread the sharp and eager competition of young men.

The Excitement in Wall-Street.

The excitement in Wall-street on Wednesday, as already reported through our Money column of yesterday, was at fever heat through the forenoon on New-York Central and the other so-called Vanderbilt Railways. It was at white heat late in the day on Gold. The former fluctuated twenty-two per cent. in less than as many minutes on rumors of judicial interference with the consolidation authorized by the last Legislature of the New-York Central and Hudson River Roads. But the Central Directors were in session at Albany, and whatever process was sued out must have been against the Hudson River Directors. The two Boards are composed pretty much of the same set of gentlemen. The alleged complaint must have been against the Hudson Board, as it is now certain that no injunction was served at Albany. The Central Board got through with the business which called them together at Albany, and all parties were in this City yesterday. They met as a Hudson Board at noon, and as a Central Board an hour or two later. But this is foreign to the violent fluctuations of Wednesday. The price of Central opened at 198, fell to 176, and left off at 185 per cent. This was the end, for the day, of sensation number one, though we may remark, by the way, that it carried down the Western Railways in its erratic course.

The second sensation related to the speculation and practical *corner* in gold. And here about 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon appeared on the scene the inevitable and irrepressible FISK, Jr. His presence in the Gold Room was signalized by the rapid rise in gold from 137¼ to 141¼ per cent., and by the offer of wagers for any part of $50,000 that the price would reach 145 per cent. The other engineers of the movement were not idle, nor had they been through the earlier part of the day. They not only *bulled* gold with a will, but talked freely of the warrant which they had from Washington that the Government would not interfere with them. The highest official in the land was quoted *as being with them*, and he, of course, controls the action of the Secretary of the Treasury and the New-York Assistant Treasurer. Although this must have been known to be false, there were abundant rumors and suspicions insidiously spread around the Street to create the belief or fear with good men that the Administration would *not* interpose by further sales of Gold from the Treasury, or extra purchases of United States 5-20s in exchange for Gold. Among these rumors was one that the Gould-Fisk party were about to secure the services and influence of Mr. CORBIN, (the brother-in-law of the President,) as President of the Tenth National Bank, which they have recently purchased, in connection with Messrs. TWEED and SWEENEY. The consideration was to be $25,000 per annum—equal to President GRANT's own salary! This was too monstrous for serious belief. We have reason to know it is wholly out of the chapter of probabilities with Mr. CORBIN himself.

Yesterday the Central and Hudson affair was comparatively quiet, but the gold sensation was renewed with greatly increased intensity. The Gould-Fisk brokers bid the price up to 144 per cent. The party, without demanding their gold, compelled the sellers and borrowers who had contracts with them to place five or seven per cent. additional advance in price in their own hands, or else settle at the price of the day.

This scene may be amusing enough to our readers, as a Wall-street fight between *Bull* and *Bear*, but it has a more serious aspect. The business of the Produce Exchange, and the conduct of the ordinary Foreign Exchanges of the market, are paralyzed by this heavy rise and *corner* in Gold, *through a sheer gambling operation*. The Government is scandalized by false rumors of complicity; the public credit damaged by the fall in the funds, and the general trade of the country agitated and unduly alarmed by a panic in money coincident with, if not directly superinduced by, the lock-up in gold. When or where the trouble is to end we have no present means of telling.

The Detroit *Free Press* rates the Postmaster-General in the most insulting terms for having promised to recommend Congress to allow Senator RAMSEY something beyond the pay of an ordinary Special Mail Agent, for his services in going abroad to negotiate a postal treaty with France.

We would respectfully ask the *Press* if it thinks the wages of a Mail Agent would be a suitable compensation for a person fit to be trusted with such a negotiation, and if Mr. CRESWELL, to secure the services for such a duty of a man who, by his position, possessed certain special advantages for it, was imprudent in promising to recommend Congress to allow such a person enough to cover his expenses? We also would like to know if Senator RAMSEY, who undertook the mission with only a Mail Agent's pay, it Congress should think that the value of his services, deserves to be rated and reviled in the language of a fish-woman?

Really, it strikes us that the *Press* abuses the freedom of speech and the Press in making so light of the character and motives of public men.

The Troy *Press* says:

> "Two more distinguished names may now, we presume, be added to the list of our great men whose aspirations for the Presidency have been defeated, and who, we regret to believe, are probably stricken from the roll of possible occupants of the White House."

The names given are CHASE and SEYMOUR. Neither of these gentlemen, nor their friends, will thank the *Press* for this announcement.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

We regret to announce the death of a well-known publisher, Mr. JAMES SADLIER, which took place at Far Rockaway, on Tuesday. The deceased was of the firm of D. & J. SADLIER & Co., the Catholic publishing house, and was about fifty years of age.

General SHERIDAN, Senator THURMAN and two daughters, and D. McKINNEY, of the Central Pacific Railroad, who is on his way to Vera Cruz, Mexico, were in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday.

Messrs. BATEMAN and REVY, two civil engineers, are anxious to carry a railway, through a cast-iron tube, from England to France by way of the Straits of Dover, and have just published a work describing and advocating such an undertaking.

Sir RODERICK MURCHISON still believes in the safety of Dr. LIVINGSTONE. In his last communication on the subject Sir RODERICK states that he has such implicit confidence in the tenacity of purpose, undying resolution and herculean frame of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, that he holds stoutly to the opinion that he will overcome every obstacle, and will emerge from South Africa on the same western shore on which he appeared after his first great march across that region, and long after his life had been despaired of.

The latest and most fantastic suggestion in the way of telegraphy is that of a French enthusiast, who, like all inventors and originators of grand ideas, is now being heartily laughed at in Europe for his pains. The old plan with discoverers was to rack or burn them; the new plan is to cover them with ridicule. Perhaps in this case such punishment is not ill-deserved. Our enthusiast's proposal is, not to fly to the moon, but to communicate with the planets. He wishes to mount a gigantic mirror, capable of being readily moved, and to give flashing signals to Jupiter or Venus. His theory is, that if these are repeated regularly at given intervals and in equal numbers of times, the inhabitants of the planets will come to discern them, to understand that they mean something and to return them. Should they do this, a code of signals could manifestly, without much difficulty, be devised. The proposer of this curious scheme points out that even now bright spots are occasionally seen on some of the planets, and suggests that they may possibly be similar signals from the inhabitants of those orbs to each other and to us. The idea is said to have been discussed before now, and to have been abandoned; but, however impracticable or absurd, it has been thought worthy of serious attention by the French Academy of Sciences.

Among the new books just published or about to be published in London are the third volume of Mr. FREEMAN's *History of the Norman Conquest*; a book of travels in Central Africa, by Mr. and Mrs. PETHERICK; a new edition of *Theocritus*, by Mr. HERBERT SNOW, of Eton College; the last volume of Mr. FROUDE's *History of England*; Sir H. L. BULWER's *Memoirs of Lord Palmerston*, with extracts from his Lordship's lately-discovered diary; Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN's important treatise on *Nationality; Or, the Law Relating to Subjects and Aliens, with a View to Future Legislation*; a Memoir of Miss MITFORD, by Rev. G. L'ESTRANGE, and one of JANE AUSTEN, by her nephew, Rev. J. AUSTEN LEIGH; a new and complete edition of SHELLEY, edited by ROSSETTI; a *Universal Index of Biography*, a companion to HAYDN's *Dictionary of Dates*; and two important maps, by command of the Government, namely, (1) Ordnance Survey Map of England and Wales, and (2) Geological Survey of England and Wales. The first has been prepared under the superintendence of Sir HENRY JAMES, and the second under that of Sir RODERICK MURCHISON.

Judge M. M. Cohen, of New-Orleans; General T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina; Colonel J. F. Canally, of Texas; Hon. J. Edgar Thompson, of Philadelphia; and Hon. T. S. Faxton, of Utica, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Marquis De Canisy, of France, is at the New-York Hotel. Mr. E. Valles, of the Spanish Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Governor Reed, of Florida, is at the Astor House. Judge Martin Gover, of Washington; Judge Daniels, of New-York; Hon. Giles A. Smith, of Washington; Judge W. Hunt, of New-York; and Judge Mason, of Hamilton, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes: "While the Parisian world is fast going abroad, foreigners are still flocking here, some 'for good.' Among the latter is Mr. CRISTWICH, an American archi-millionaire, who is expected to renew the bygone splendors of another Yankee, Mr. THORN, who, in 1840, astonished Paris with his magnificence and originality. Every person of note was to be met with at his house. Among other odd notions, he made it a rule that nobody should be admitted after 10 P. M., and all seemed glad to submit to the restriction. This caused Mme. EMIL DE GIRARDIN, then in the glory of her *Chroniques*, to say: 'Were Mr. THORN to put on his invitation cards *en bonnet de coton*, every one would be glad to appear in that useful, if not ornamental, head-dress.'"

The Proposed Removal of Disabilities in West Virginia—President Grant's Views.

From the Wheeling (*W. Va.*) *Intelligencer, Sept.* 22.

In a brief conversation yesterday between two or three of our citizens and President GRANT, the address recently issued by the Republicans of this county was referred to, and some explanations were made to His Excellency respecting the character of those by whom it was put forth, and the purpose of the general movement of which it was an exponent and part. The President said that he had read the address referred to, and so far as he understood our local affairs, he thought the policy advocated in it was "right and proper." He thought discriminations on account of participation in the rebellion should now cease, and referred to the fact that, acting upon this idea, he had "afforded the people of Virginia and Mississippi an opportunity to throw overboard the obnoxious clauses of their Constitutions" enforcing such discriminations. He said care should be taken to avoid division among the Republicans such as happened in Tennessee; but he thought the ideas advocated in the Wheeling address were "about right." Being asked if he had any objection to having his approval of those ideas made known, he replied that it would be improper for him to interfere in any way in our local politics; and he did not want to be mixed up with them. But this expression of his views having been thus drawn from him without the slightest thought on his part of interfering or volunteering advice, we feel that there can be no impropriety in stating the main point of the conversation as we have done, viz.: That President GRANT's attention had already been attracted to the Liberal Republican movement in this State, and that he regards it with decided favor, as being in consonance with his own ideas and official acts; and that while he counsels the utmost caution to avoid a division among us, he would gladly see the Republicans of the State united on such a platform as that embodied in the Wheeling Address.

A Slander Refuted by General Rosecrans.

The following letter from General ROSECRANS appears in the Columbus (Ohio) State *Journal*:

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Sept. 11, 1869.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your favor of the 9th ult. is before me. Having been mislaid, it has remained unanswered till now. The foolish story you desire me to contradict, about my having once seized General HAYES by the collar and threatened to cut off his shoulder-straps, does injustice to me, it is true; but I am so used to misrepresentation and calumny through the Press, that I seldom notice even the greatest. However, as it also does shameful injustice to Governor HAYES, and he may not find it pleasant to suffer as I do, nor easy to prove a negative, it is my pleasure to say that no such occurrence transpired, nor have I ever had occasion, so far as I now remember, for aught but commendation of the military conduct of Governor HAYES while under my command. On the contrary, he had both my respect and esteem as an officer and a gentleman, and still retains them.

Truly yours, W. S. ROSECRANS
To General J. M. COMLY, Columbus, Ohio.

THE FESTIVAL OF FASHION.

Winter Opening Day—Growth of Opening Days—The "Small Industries"—Capital—An Endless Opening Day at Stewart's—The Novelties of the Season—Basques, Bonnets and Ball Dresses and Boots.

Yesterday was one of what we may call the "Ladies' Days," or "Festivals of Fashion," of which but two or three occur in the course of the year, and which excite the souls of myriads of ladies, who take little interest in any of the more serious or imposing festivals indicated by the almanac. The weather was all that could be desired, the day being of that peculiarly semi-subdued yet luminous quality so characteristic of the golden September. It came like a bow of promise, after the dullness and rains of the previous day, and troops of ladies, like foxhounds let loose from leash, followed their fine scent, which often led them from the broad avenues to quiet cross streets and exclusively retired "Places," where drawn lace blinds concealed from the rude gaze of passers-by the wealth of beauty and of taste within.

We often hear it said that opening days are going out of fashion. But the style only is changed, owing to a change of circumstance. When New-York was a few years younger than it is now, and the "attractions" were massed together on Broadway, a lady could easily *do* them all in a day. But the increase of the wealthy classes, the extension of the City, the investment of capital in articles of luxury, the ramification of trade into streets which had before been devoted to private residences, necessarily caused fashion openings to assume new forms of expression. A new element, too, has been introduced, which almost definitely determines the form in which fashion openings will ultimately assert themselves. We refer to a well-known feature of trade in France, called "the small industries." These are specialties requiring little capital, much taste, a vital interest in details, constant attention, tact, courtesy, &c.

The "small industry" interest is flourishing here as upon its native soil. It sinks the shop in the studio, the mart in the semi-sacred fane. The priestesses who preside here are the standard bearers of individuality—the teachers and criterions of what may be called technical taste. They are attended by dainty-handed vestals, each working out in her own particular line the fit result of delicate imaginings. All are surrounded by the quiet sanctity of home, for signs or show cases there are none. Cards or notes—always in the latest style—are sent to the parties whose presence is desired.

We always grow enthusiastic in contemplating these elegant "small industries" which rob trade of its heartlessness and allow woman to be as nature intended her, a priestess, instead of reducing her to a shop girl. We clap our hands and cry Vivas] for the "small industries" and the expression of individuality. On this occasion we had even become revolutionary, and cried "Down with capital." Then the Spirit of the Multitude took possession of us and we drifted to the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway. "Come up hither," saith the Spirit, "and I will show you all the glories of capital and the beneficences thereof." And we went into STEWART'S magnificent marble palace, and beheld, and were convinced, and our heart shouted "Vivas for Capital," which sends its ships on all the waters of the world; which brings shawls from India, silks from Persia and wraps from sun-blest Araby; which puts in play the magic shuttles of Antwerp and of Lyons looms, and dyes in prismatic hues the silken fleeces that whiten Southern hill-slopes; which sets in motion the skillful fingers in lace-workers, shaded rooms, and thence produces the intricate lace-robes worth ten thousand times their weight in gold. Vivas for Capital, on whose command attend whole armies of sailors, shopmen, sewers, writers, artists, weavers, builders; Vivas for Capital, whose grand cosmopolitan temples stand on the highways of the world. Vivas for Capital, the portals of whose palaces stand equally open for the heiress with her money and the widow with her mite.

A CONTINUOUS OPENING DAY.

At STEWART'S we were told that they had no regular opening—that every day was an opening day there—that goods arrived every day and were opened and displayed with dispatch. Ladies may always come here with the assurance of seeing the latest novelties—of seeing them within a few hours of their arrival—one day hats and bonnets, another day cloaks for opera or basques for street wear; now pattern bridal dresses, now infants' wardrobes. We saw here some exquisite specimens of Berlin wool work overcast with silk—a novelty in the market. On Tuesday a still larger assortment will be displayed. These will be imported direct from Berlin, where they are produced according to order for this house.

BASQUINES.

It is yet too early to speak definitely of Winter outdoor garments proper, but they will for the most part be in panier style. We saw here several in velvet, ranging from $250 upward. One was exceedingly jaunty. It was a tight-fitting basquine, with skirt, puffed into a panier; the material was of velvet. The front imitated a long vest in black silk, and a sash of black silk ribbon, a quarter of a yard wide, was looped curiously on the one end of it, being attached to and thrown over the shoulders, in imitation of a Scotch plaid. One bonnet here particularly struck us as being *distingué* and novel; it was of lavender-colored uncut velvet, in shape a cross between the cottage and empire shapes, was trimmed with a silk grenadine vail of the same color and shade of the bonnet; this vail was held around the bonnet by short plumes of the same color; on the right side it fell down on the bosom and was carried over to the left shoulder where it was attached by means of a pin beneath a bow of satin, likewise of the same shade. The long end of the vail hung over the left shoulder and down to the waist behind. Across the breast it was knotted here and there with satin of the same color. This vail was so arranged that it could be worn over the face or over the bonnet if desired, without disturbing the festoon on the bosom. It was a bride's visiting bonnet imported as a pattern. Notwithstanding it was so very showy, it was likewise very quiet on account of its being composed entirely of one color and of one shade of that color—the difference in the sheen of the different materials used giving a peculiarly shaded effect. We were again and again invited to return on Tuesday, when will be opened the immense cargo of novelties which have not yet arrived, said novelties consisting of ladies' and children's suits, cloaks, sacks, mantillas, and underwear.

Giving every department in this immense establishment its due praise, yet the superiority of the material departments over all others, is quite patent to the experienced. The best of silks in all the newest shades are here in their glory—among them two new silks made for this house exclusively. The finest merinoes, alpacas, serges, cloths and plaids, in the fastest and brightest colors, are here in bewildering abundance. Flowers, ribbons and gloves to match may also be found here. This *matching* is becoming more and more a feature of good dressing. It even extends to

BOOTS.

Across from STEWART'S, at BAWDEN'S ladies' shoe store, we saw some exquisite specimens of the bootmaker's art. One pair in particular attracted our attention. On inquiry, we learned that they were made to order to match a suit. They were of black kid, Polish shape, elaborately worked with green and gold shaded silk. The embroidery ran in and out around the button holes; the button holes were also worked in the same style. We are indebted to the ladies-in-waiting for the information that, since last Winter, walking boots have not changed shape, but that more "Marie Antoinettes" will be used, both for home and for balls, than were worn last year—and that the soles will be thicker—a very sensible change indeed, and one which the fair who frequent balls in cold opera houses will duly appreciate.

BALL DRESSES.

At McCreery's, on Eleventh-street and Broadway, another of the imposing piles reared by King Capital to supply ladies with unlimited luxuries, we saw a magnificent robe in a showcase—two of them in fact—a dinner and a ball dress; the dinner dress was of black poult de soie trimmed with green satin, the satin was worked in round rolls around the train and up the sides, other rolls crossed the front in sweeping crescent shapes; the waists were unmade, the silk and trimming required being furnished with the skirt. The other was also without waist; the skirt was fit for an Empress. It was of lavender-colored silk with flounces around the bottom, said flounces being cut shallow teeth at some distance from each other; the whole was finished with folds of lavender and white satin; the fulness was formed by plaits between each teeth. These plaits were held down in the middle by bias folds of lavender and white satin, which formed a heading to a narrow fall of pointe appliqué. The overskirt was short, and consisted of three pointed tabs forming front and side, and two puffs behind the sides and back were held together by puffings of satin, in imitation of slashings; the whole was finished with point appliqué and satin, the same as the flounce; a short sash and bow ornamented the back. We were shown here some black silk quilted petticoats, such as were worn in the days of Lady Jane Grey. They promise to be popular this Winter, replacing, as designed, the old Balmoral.

SEWING-MACHINE CRAFT.

We saw at the Metropolitan Furnishing Rooms, No. 495 Broadway, where the Grover & Baker family sewing machines are exclusively used, several triumphs of the loom to which a new value was added by the triumph of the needle. The most interesting things exhibited were infants' wear, many articles of which were so fine that they could be drawn through a finger ring. The embroidery effected on this machine, when done in high-colored silks, has a richness peculiarly Oriental, while for making clothes that even romps of boys cannot burst, it stands unrivaled.

HATS AND BONNETS.

Mme. Ferrero, No. 6 Lafayette-place, held an extremely elegant opening. The echoes of the Astor Library resounded for hours yesterday with the roll of carriages passing its portals on their way to that lady's residence at the lower end of the place. If the shades of heroes, saints and philosophers hover about the places where their records or their works repose in honored state, how they must have wondered at the rush and roll of equipages in this usually so quiet street. If they could have known the occasion, would they have conceded souls to women? Doubtless not, they are apt to be sardonic, those old world-teachers. But not even the pupils of Socrates had such souls as these. Not even the lilies of the fields were arrayed as they were.

It is not enough to say of Mme. Ferrero that all her pattern hats and bonnets come from such well-known Paris houses as Le Chevelier's, Maguier's, Valerie Graux, De La Forrest's and others, for she chooses all her pattern articles herself, giving to the work her time, taste and personal interest. The specimens thus imported give a very different impression of Parisian taste than those usually forwarded by commissionaires, whose only interest is expressed by "per cent." Then, again, in adapting these bonnets to the varied styles of a very exigeant class of ladies, many new and exquisite results are obtained. In bonnets we have indeed a novelty to chronicle—the new bonnet is the very reverse of the old—the diadem instead of being across the brow is across the chignon. The whole bonnet instead of being flat on the head, a la Fanchon, towers over it,—in height they seem to desire to equal gentlemen's stove-pipe hats. *They*, too, are clamoring for equality with masculine things. With this the effort ceases—only in a few cases is severity affected. Yet, even in these the severity is relieved with grace. The model of this style is the Valois, a bell-crowned hat of black silk beaver of exquisite pile; it is bound around the rim and trimmed around the crown with narrow bias black velvet folds; these hold a large, graceful and sweeping black ostrich feather; for more dress occasions this feather may be taken off, and a white one—the Plume of Navarre—be worn in its place. Hats are, for the most part, historic, such as D'Artagnan, La Ligue, Bernois and others. A few, however, are quite modern—one, a dainty little device, called the "Patry," in honor of Mme. Patry, the celebrated and exquisite *artiste* of the Rue de la Victoire. This bijou is composed of a high velvet coronet of the new shade of red, called Venus. Three plumes of the same color, but shaded, spring from this coronet backward, and form the top of the bonnet. Velvet strings corded with satin, all of the same shade as the coronet, takes the place of the benoiton loop. These strings are curiously knotted in a way that brings out the peculiar sheen of the satin at many angles. It is a marvel of elegant and attractive simplicity, and fittingly named the *Patry*.

THE LITERATURE OF FASHION.

Not the least among the attractive places on Broadway to fashion-seekers was Roy's bookstore, near Twelfth-street, where were displayed the leading Paris fashion journals, such as the *Moniteur de la Mode, La France Elegante, Le Follet, Le Monde Elégante* and others which have long been received as authority across the water. Nor were native productions ignored, each American fashion journal, whether Godey's, or Leslie's, or Demorest's, or Taylor's, or Harper's, having had deservedly its especial *clientelle*.

That fashion should have its literature, its nomenclature and its symbols, as well as its ateliers and its palaces, is one of the signs of hope and promise of the times. The love of adornment, innate in every feminine soul, is not a thing to be laughed at, or sneered at, or repressed, but a thing to be fostered, educated, developed and wisely directed. It is the mission of the fashion journal not merely to set forth the whims of to-day or to-morrow, but to teach the laws of beauty, which are laws of color, of fitness, of proportion, of harmony, and which are unchangeable and eternal. It is their mission to fit woman for the beautiful sphere for which nature, apparently at least, intended her.

Man has his military journals, that he may learn how to break men's bones, and his journals of surgery, that he may learn how to mend them; has his journals of mining, and engineering, and metallurgy, and architecture, that he may excavate tunnels, build bridges, smelt ore and run railways. Woman has *her* journals, that she may learn to fix the blush on the rose, the perfume in the violet, the summer sunset on the glowing leaf, that she may learn how to *endow herself* with every charm, the secret of which she seduces from wave or shell or feather, or bird or beast or caribou, or which she gleans from the written or pictured words of writers or artists who live nearer heaven than she does, and share more intimately the confidences of the gods. Who shall undertake to determine whether man's "little industries" or hers are the greater?

Senator Sumner's Speech—England's Conduct During the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The iteration by Mr. Sumner of England's blame in recognizing a state of belligerency instead of rebellion in this country seems to me womanish. How could a free Government withdraw its protection from subjects trading with a great country merely because a riot or rebellion was going on there? The British people have not, and never had, any jealousy of or animosity to their kindred on this side of the Atlantic; their Government pressed the few that took part in defence of the colonies, and the present generation insist that British subjects must be governed in Canada and Australia by their own will, and not the will of Downing-street. Truth is stronger than fiction.

Yours, faithfully, INVERNESS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1869.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE.

The Conduct of Napoleon With Regard to the Legislative Body—Improved Relations With China.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the present situation of affairs in France. It says: "If the Emperor is now recovered his conduct cannot easily be accounted for. The new Constitution may be regarded as already virtually in vigor. The granting of amnesty, the tolerance extended to the Press, every circumstance contributes to foster the conviction that a new era has dawned. Yet the Emperor remains inactive, as if he considered everything done. Meanwhile public opinion demands the convocation of the Legislative Body. Uneasiness at the delay causes some members to contemplate the invasion of their own premises next month with the view of deliberating without the consent of the executive. No one, however, expects a resort to such extremes. The legality of the Emperor's conduct in allowing six months to elapse between the dissolution and reconvocation of the Chambers depends on a technical quibble. Although the Corps Legislatif separated before it was constituted, still it had given formal signs of its existence by several divisions."

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. BURLINGAME, of the Chinese Embassy, have made arrangements for establishing improved relations between France and China on the basis of mutual conciliation, and the French Government has sent out instructions to its representatives in China to act in accordance with this policy.

Father Hyacinthe's Letter—Opinions of the Religious Press.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The religious journals express grief at the letter of Père HYACINTHE. *Le Monde* says the letter justifies the fears which have long been entertained in regard to him. No such language has been heard in the French Church since the Middle Ages.

La Patrie declares that the independent language and courageous tone of his sermons attracted much attention, and have drawn on the preacher the condemnation of the Papacy and of his superiors.

THE COTTON TRADE.

What is Required to Start the Lancashire Mills—According to the London Times, not Cotton but Customers.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Times*, in an article on the cotton supply, says: "Mr. ASHFORD and Mr. BRIGHT, by different methods, arrive at the same end, namely, that nothing is wanted but cotton. More cotton would start the mills, dispel distress and silence the clamors against free trade. Of this we are not sure; but we are well aware that the prostration of industry in Lancashire demands attention. Cotton is dear because it is scarce. Why scarce? The crop of the Southern States, with considerable consignments from other points, has enormously increased the supply. If less cotton arrives, Liverpool must investigate the cause. It would be safer to say that Lancashire suffers from loss of trade more than from dearness and scarcity of cotton.

The demand for goods is less than it formerly was. If the Americans would take our manufactures as freely as we take their corn and cotton, the industry would be entirely ours and the supply of material theirs. It is not impossible that the protective tariffs of other countries are answerable in some degree for the depression in Lancashire. It is certain that in this case cheap cotton will not remedy the suffering. The loss of the market is not material. Our manufactures formerly commanded the world; they were better and cheaper than those of other countries. What is to be done now that people refuse to buy in the cheapest market. Without free trade manufacturing excellence loses its value. If trade is bad in consequence of the restrictions of other countries the scarcity or abundance of cotton is immaterial. Without doubt Lancashire suffers because other countries refuse to trade freely with us. To attempt to relieve her sufferings by refusing to trade freely with them would be absurd.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Judicial Appointment—Shipment of Specie for New York.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Lord WESTBURY has been appointed Lord Justice of the Court of Appeals in Chancery *vice* Sir C. J. SELWYN.

The steamship *Main*, for New-York, took out $71,000 in specie.

CANADA.

British Columbia and the Confederation—Dispatches from the British Colonial Secretary—The North Territory.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 23.—Important dispatches have been received from Lord GRANVILLE in reference to the admission of British Columbia to the Confederation of Canada. He strongly urges upon Governor MUSGROVE and the Council the propriety and advantage of a union.

Hon. WILLIAM McDOUGALL, the newly-appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory, will leave for his seat of Government in about two weeks. It is understood that there will be no difficulty about the delivery of the deeds of transfer of the Northwest Territory before the loan is raised. The solicitors of the Hudson's Bay Company are prepared to deliver them at once. Mr. McDOUGALL has made an arrangement with an American company to run a telegraph line to Fort Garry.

Prince Arthur in London, Ontario.

LONDON, Ontario, Sept. 23.—Prince ARTHUR visited Petrolia to-day, and was shown through the large oil wells. He was much pleased at the sight, and returned at noon. In the afternoon the Prince, with Sir JOHN YOUNG, formally opened Helmuth College. In the evening he attended a ball given by the citizens, which was a splendid affair. The Governor-General and staff were also present.

Sinking of a Steamer in the Arkansas—Interfering with Revenue Officers.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 23.—The steamer *Guidion*, hence for Little Rock, struck a snag at Red Fork, Arkansas River, on Tuesday, and sunk in four feet of water. She had a valuable cargo on board, which will be lost. The boat will be raised again.

The revenue officers after seizing over 10,000 pounds of tobacco in the store of EDMUNDS, PETINGREW & Co. released the remainder. This morning, before the hour of trial, on a criminal warrant issued by Justice HALL, Judge EMERY, the Supervisor, obtained warrants from United States Commissioner SMITH for the arrest of EDMUNDS, PETINGREW and CARTER, and also Deputy Sheriff GARRETT and Justice HALL, for interferring with United States officers in the discharge of their duties. The three former were held to bail in $10,000 each, and the latter two were discharged, there being no evidence of their knowing the plaintiffs to be United States officers.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter in Philadelphia—Large Amounts in Spurious Funds Found.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—United States Treasury Agent JOHN A. CLARVOE this morning arrested Captain LEONARD, a famous counterfeiter. Upon the prisoner were found between three and four thousand dollars in twenties, tens and fives upon national banks, and about $1,000 in twenty-five cent notes. The notes were well executed in the highest style of art. LEONARD was found in a house in the neighborhood of Seventh and Walnut streets, where he had been living for some time past with a woman. The house was searched this morning and the woman arrested. In the house the officers found a large quantity of counterfeit money done up in packages.

Good Templars—Officers of the Grand Lodge of the State.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 23.—At the session, last evening, of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, of the State of New-York, the following officers were elected: Rev. SILAS BULL, Grand Worthy Chief Templar; Mrs. ANNA T. RANDALL, Grand Worthy Vice Templar; H. F. FERRIN, Grand Worthy Treasurer; W. G. McKEE, Grand Worthy Secretary; J. A. VANER, Grand Worthy Counsellor. The session yesterday was devoted to Lodge business exclusively.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

The Convention at Buffalo—The Third and Last Day's Proceedings.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—This was the third day of the meeting of the National Universalists' Convention.

A woman's mass meeting was held at Dr. HARTZELL's Church, at 8:30 this morning, to organize a Universalist Association, and raise a Murray Centenary Fund. Three hundred names were appended to the list of membership.

The Convention was occupied during the forenoon in discussing the report of the Centenary Committee. The report was unanimously adopted.

Rev. ASA SAXE, D. D., of Rochester, was elected General Secretary of the Convention; Rev. Dr. BROOKS, of Philadelphia, was made Trustee in place of Rev. D. K. LEE, deceased; C. R. CROWELL, the Treasurer of the Convention, resigned, and D. L. HOLDEN, of New-Jersey, was elected in his place.

The next meeting of the Convention will be held at Gloucester, Mass, in September, 1870, where the first Universalist church was established in America. Rev. A. A. MINER, D. D., of Boston, will preach the occasional sermon.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The National Musical Convention at Boston—Music in Worship.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—In the National Musical Convention to-day, L. H. SOUTHARD, of Baltimore, delivered an address on music as an element of worship. He protested against the adoption of vulgar or popular music in churches. He did not deem the music now in use adapted to congregational singing, and consequently favored organized choirs. In his opinion Protestant Church music, except that of the English Church, has been retrogressing for the past twenty years. Other speakers followed upon the same subject, generally agreeing with Mr. SOUTHARD. The Convention closed with a concert in the evening, which was largely attended.

Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, delivered an address in the evening on "Oratorio Music as a Means of Elevating Popular Taste." At the close he was heartily applauded. The enthusiasm manifested during the closing proceedings would indicate very general satisfaction with the results of the Convention.

General Canby and the Virginia Senatorship—A Denial.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 23.—R. T. DANIEL, Chairman of the Conservative State Central Committee, publishes a card this morning stating that there is not "even the color of truth" in the newspaper statement that General CANBY ever intimated that the test oath would not be required if he (CANBY) could be made Senator.

The *State Journal* of this city announces that General CANBY will shortly publish a correspondence with many prominent citizens of Virginia, called forth by letters from them relative to the test-oath, and extending back more than a month beyond the date fixed for the election. This correspondence has been denied heretofore, the regulations of the army prohibiting the publication of such letters without the consent of the Secretary of War. This consent has now been obtained.

The Young Men's Christian Association—State Convention.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The fourth annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State of New-York met here Tuesday afternoon. R. R. McBURNEY, of New-York City, was unanimously elected President.

A State Committee of organization had been formed to establish new associations in places where none exist, of which JOHN F. PLATT, of Poughkeepsie, was chosen Chairman. The Convention adjourned to meet on the 1st of September, 1870, at Poughkeepsie.

The Capital Convention—Preparations.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—The Executive Committee of the National Capital Convention, to be held here on the 20th of October, with members of the Press and other citizens, held a meeting to-night. The Governors of the following States have responded to their invitations, and will send delegations: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Nevada, Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri. The Governors of Maine and Indiana have declined to appoint delegates, but there will be representatives present from those States.

A Smooth Swindler Arrested in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 23.—A man calling himself Colonel T. B. MICHOLOWSKI, who claims to have been a soldier in a New-York regiment, and also one of Colonel RYAN's Cuban force, was arrested here to-day on the charge of swindling, he having attempted several confidence operations, and in one case securing $160 on bogus drafts on the United States Treasurer. He is about 30 years of age, of good appearance, and a smooth talker.

Supposed Leader of a Band of Counterfeiters Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.—A force of detectives made a raid upon the establishment of one HENRY A. MARCHAND, on Mark-street, and found a large quantity of nickels and a die used in their manufacture, which were all confiscated, and MARCHAND was arrested. It is believed that MARCHAND is a leader of a band of counterfeiters in the West, who have been circulating a large amount of spurious coin.

Fire in Pittsburg—Four Firemen Injured.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 23.—A grocery store in Allegheny City was burned last night. The proprietor was engaged in drawing burning fluid, which ignited and ran through the floor into the cellar, and afterward exploded. HENRY WAGNER, a fireman, leaped from an upper window, and had his leg broken in two places. Four other men were hurt and burned while escaping.

An Albany Bank Cashier in Trouble.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—It is reported to-night that ADAM VAN ALLEN, Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of defrauding the United States Government by using canceled revenue stamps. He was taken before United States Commissioner FROTHINGHAM and admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

A Hartford Business Man Instantly Killed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 23.—JOHN G. MIX, well known in business circles here for forty years, was instantly killed to-day by the falling of a piece of timber, while he was superintending repairs in the basement of his residence. He was 67 years old.

A Southern "Difficulty"—A Negro Killed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 23.—A difficulty occurred in Columbia County on Sunday between a planter named BAKER, and a party of negroes, in which WM. JONES, negro, was killed. The published account represents that BAKER acted in self-defence.

Discovery of Coal Beneath Providence City.

To the Editor of the Providence Journal:

To-day, Sept. 22, I visited the Cove Foundry, for the purpose of witnessing the effective force of the Sturtevant Blower, and my attention was called, by Mr. McLAUGHLIN, well-borer, to the discovery of two beds of coal by him, in sinking a well for water in the foundry yard. Agreeable to his statement, the drill passed through a bed of coal fourteen feet thick, at the depth of 119 feet, and a second bed of coal of six feet in thickness, at the depth of 134 feet. He stated that there was not any intervening slates in the beds of coal. I examined the specimens of coal taken out, and judge that they contain eighty per cent. of carbon.

The above discovery proves what I stated four years ago, upon the discovery of the Cranston coal, that that bed extended in a northeasterly direction, like an undulating carpet, under the plains, and the City of Providence. This coal can

Amusements.

Musical.

CARLOTTA PATTI CONCERTS.

About ten years ago a French writer named D'ALEMBERT returned to Paris after a brief tour through the United States, and in a small volume of sketches offered to the public the results of his voyage. We have but a dim recollection of the larger portion of the work, but that part of it coming under the caption of "Art in America" commended itself to us so strongly by its lightness as to be remembered much longer than the passages preceding and following it. It consisted of half a dozen pages covered with stars, and illustrative of the perfect ignorance of the American people on all subjects pertaining to art. Without pausing to discuss the then validity of the charge, it is worth while noting, so far as music and the drama are concerned, that, with a very few exceptions, the best actors, the best singers and the best plays listened to by European audiences have been introduced here with a degree of enterprise that show the confidence of a few business men, at least, in the unreliability of the indulgent writer alluded to above. During the past three years, Italy has sent us RISTORI, Germany JANAUSCHEK and DAWISON, France its Opera-bouffe *artistes*, and England its blondes, though we can hardly believe the latter to be the choicest products of that country. FECHTER and ROSSI will come upon us of a sudden. Musicians and singers have been and will be numerous, too, and the news of fresh engagements of known *artistes* is flashed under the deep from day to day. ADELINA PATTI is to sing here in 1871, and NILSSON sooner. CAPOUL's services have been secured, and in him local *dilettanti* will recognize a *tenor di grazia* of rare merit. A vanguard of lyric *artistes*, in fact, has already arrived, and the Carlotta Patti concerts, the first of which is take place on Saturday evening, are to introduce the new comers. So many years have gone by since Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI was heard in the United States that she is really to be looked upon as a stranger of whose position in art much has been written abroad, and been reëchoed by the all-recording Press at home. Since 1863 she has traveled throughout Europe, and her marvelous voice, constantly improved by study and practice, has been applauded in every capital. She returns to us now—like most of the *artistes* we are to greet hereafter, none of whom care to depend on the indulgence or incompetency of the public to make of a visit to the United States a kind of *ante-mortem* act—in the fulness of her powers, and is assured of a cordial welcome. An eminent pianist, M. THEODORE RITTER, accompanies her, and a violinist of note, M. JEHIN PRUME. It seems to us that the present concert season could hardly be commenced with more brilliancy than by the performances of such a songstress as Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI. She is first of a host whose frequent trips to this country will make of New-York, now that time and space are all but annihilated, the sister city, as regards art, of London and Paris. A special schedule of admission prices, printed elswhere, has been adopted by Mr. STRAKOSCH, director of her entertainments.

CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

The charitable will not forget the concert to be given on Sunday evening next at Steinway Hall for the benefit of the sufferers of the Avondale calamity. The English Opera Troupe of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA have, with a feeling that does them honor, volunteered for the occasion, and Mr. STEINWAY has generously given the use of his hall.

FRENCH OPERA.

The French *artistes* now occupying the Academy sing to-night "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," HALEVY's most successful work. Mlle. BLEAU will on this occasion make her first appearance in this City.

Dramatic.

MR. JEFFERSON IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. JEFFERSON acts in "Rip Van Winkle" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night for the last time.

INCIDENTALS.

The clergymen in Salem, Mass., are preparing a memorial requesting the Governor to abstain hereafter from appointing a Fast Day.

Chief Justice CHASE, it is reported, has recently invested $22,000 in a tract of land of forty acres and a handsome residence just outside of Washington.

General BUTLER has written a letter defending the soldiers at the encampment near Springfield, Mass., against some of the charges brought against them, and saying that in his opinion "their conduct, as citizens, would compare favorably with that of the students of Yale and Harvard at the regattas, during the night," if he may judge from newspaper reports.

Prince ARTHUR is expected at Niagara Falls to-day or to-morrow, to remain over Sunday.

The Richmond *Enquirer & Examiner* has learned that the immediate mission of the Americans is to subdue this continent, to develop it, and to spread their civilization over it; and that it was because the South, by its policy of stagnation, sought to go in the teeth of this providential purpose, that it was compelled to fall in the late war.

The managers of a county fair in Massachusetts substituted a trial of cooking-stoves for the usual trial of the speed of horses. There were a large number of entries, but the betting was not lively.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Managers of the Avondale Relief Fund have submitted a detailed report of a plan for the management of the fund, but the Board have strangely voted to keep it secret until it has been adopted by them.

Rev. JAMES CALDER, D. D., of Harrisburg, Penn., has been elected President of Hillsdale College, Michigan.

Senator ANTHONY speaks a good word in the Providence *Journal* for Ex-Secretary WELLES, saying that it would be useless as it would be unjust to deny great praise to him for the way in which the navy was fitted out and maintained at sea during the rebellion.

A recent visitor to ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS announces that the Vice-President of the late Confederacy has taught one of his dogs to express sympathy, and, by some curious intonation, can elicit a canine ululation which resembles the howl of all Constantinople. The writer says he was "much amused," and that Mr. STEPHENS seemed to enjoy the dog's performance "with much unction."

Captain G. L. PARKS, whom the Wisconsin Democrats nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, has declined, and the State Committee have nominated Hon. HARRISON H. GRAY for the position.

Until very recently all the ice used in San Francisco and the towns of the Sacramento Valley was supplied at high prices by the Sitka Ice Company, which obtained its supplies in Alaska. A company has, however, been formed in Sacramento to obtain ice from a locality about three-quarters of a mile south of the Pacific Railroad and 109 miles east of Sacramento, and a fall in old prices is confidently looked for.

The Press of South Carolina generally discountenance the movement inaugurated by the Democrats of Unionville, looking to the repudiation of the State debt. They denounce the scheme as impracticable and ruinous.

Rev. CHARLES CARROLL EVERETT, of Bangor, Me., has accepted the Professorship in Harvard Divinity College, to which he was recently elected, and will soon assume the duties of the position. The students in the Divinity School are to be congratulated upon his decision.

Flake's *Galveston Bulletin* says that affairs on the Rio Grande are assuming a serious aspect and demand attention. Mexican robbers cross the river and drive off large droves of cattle, and the Texans appear to have gone to work in earnest to stop these outrages. The result is that there is something very like border warfare along the Rio Grande.

Two men were arrested in Troy, on Tuesday, on suspicion of having stolen a hearse which they were very anxious to sell; and on the same day a man was arrested in Pittsburg, Penn., on the charge of obtaining a coffin under false pretences.

GENERAL BUTLER.

Speech at a Massachusetts Agricultural Fair—The Relations of Capital and Labor Discussed—The Legislature Lectured—Special Legislation Denounced.

General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER was the orator at the Worcester County Agricultural Society's Fair, at Worcester, Mass., which opened yesterday and continues to-day. His address was characteristic, and somewhat out of the customary line pursued by agricultural fair orators.

General BUTLER considered, as his theme, "the aids given by Legislature to agriculture, and the relation which the labor of the artisan bears to that in the field." As a sort of introduction, he spoke of the general success of the strikes of artisans and mechanics, and called attention to the fact that none of these strikes or collisions have as yet taken place in farm labor, nor has such labor been affected by them, save in degree, as the wages of labor, more or less skilled, have been thereby raised. Proceeding to explain this, he examined first the causes and objects of these collisions of labor and capital.

CAUSES AND OBJECTS OF STRIKES.

No one can doubt, he said, that in all mechanical and manufacturing industries the production—or, more strictly speaking, the capability of production—has increased tenfold within the last fifty years. The application of the steam-engine as a motive power, the improvements in machinery in the production of every manufactured necessary and nearly every luxury of life, have so cheapened their cost as to convert many luxuries into necessities. The facilities of transportation have brought the comforts of life to every man's hearth; and, of course, following so great increase of production, has come a corresponding increase of profits to the producer on that production.

Now, if with the profits on the products of mechanics and manufactures by manual labor solely, or aided by rude machinery, it required—as a half century ago it did—the laborer to work from twelve to fourteen hours a day to obtain the ordinary means of subsistence, it would seem that, with this great increase of production from his labor aided by more perfect machinery, he might be able to obtain the same means of comfortable subsistence—specially as they are cheapened by this very facility of production—with at least half as many hours; or, if working more hours, he should obtain greater rewards for his industry, so as soon to place him beyond the necessity of labor. But while in many cases it is true that the workman has become the master mechanic employing others, and has thereby obtained comfort and independence, and in a great measure wealth, yet it is impossible not to see that the condition of the mass of workmen is not much advanced; and these cases of the bettered condition of the master workmen have come, not from the improved price of their own labor, but from their ability to employ and take the profit of the labor of others, while we see the dividends or rewards which the capitalist or employer has received from this increase of manufacturing or mechanical production have created vast fortunes and enormous aggregations of wealth.

Hence we may infer, with logical accuracy, that there is not yet a fair division of the profits of mechanical and manufacturing labor between the capitalists and the workmen. The capitalist, as a rule, grows rich; the workman grows only a little more comfortable; and that comfort comes because he is enabled, from the very production of his labor, to buy some of the comforts of life at less prices in comparison with the wages he receives. Now, there are two ways in which an equal division of profits from the union of capital and industry can be made; one, in giving a higher price for labor, so that the workman would not be obliged to be employed so long to obtain the means of a livelihood; and the other is, by shortening the hours daily which he works for the same pay, to wit: the means of obtaining a livelihood. Therefore the struggle is now going on, not only in this country but abroad, in both directions, for such equal division. On the one side, workmen are insisting that they shall have more pay: on the other hand, other workmen are insisting that they shall work less hours for the same pay, which is another mode of arriving at the same result.

WHY FARM LABORERS DO NOT STRIKE.

It must be first considered that there is a lack of increase in the capacity for production of the land within the last half century, as compared with the increase of production in everything which goes to make the necessaries of life coming from manufactures and the arts. True, the machine-reaper, mower, thresher and rake have aided in some degree the labor of the farmer, but it cannot fail to be observed that almost all the improvements of agricultural machinery only aid him to gather the results of his toil, but do not make a spire of grass or blade of corn grow where there was not one before. The plow is the same with which your fathers broke the furrow; the hoe, the shovel, the spade, are the same. The cultivator and like contrivances have lightened in some degree your labors, but only in the thousandth part of a degree as compared with the production of the power-loom over the loom of a half century since. Therefore it is that there has been, and from the nature of things can be, no strike by the farm laborer for a larger share of the profits of farming, for there are no great profits to divide. The farm laborer does not ask to shorten his hours of labor, because with those hours shortened his capacity for production would not keep him from starvation. He does not combine to make the farmer pay greater wages, because any substantial increase of price would render employment of labor in farming quite impossible. Because of this want of increase of production on the farm comes the well-known fact that the profits from agricultural labor are the least of any department of human industry. The discoveries of chemistry, the inventions of science have aided it in a degree; but still comes back to the farmer the normal and primeval condition that "in the sweat of thy face"—(not by the labor of the steam-engine)—"shalt thou eat thy bread." The profits of investment of capital in farming and of labor on the farm are but little advanced from what they were at the beginning of the century. I by no means mean to say that farm wages have not risen, but they have risen because of the high prices paid in manufacturing, mechanical and commercial pursuits, and the higher rewards to be obtained by the investment and employment of capital in such pursuits. Hence it is that all our boys leave the farm to go into other business, hardly one remaining to take care of the homestead; and hence it is that the father encourages the boy to leave the farm to become the broker, the banker, the merchant or the manufacturer—aye, and, too often, indorses a note or mortgages the farm to raise the capital with which the boy is to start in business. As the records of mercantile and business pursuits show that only one in a hundred is in a high degree successful, if the boy is unfortunate, then the old homestead goes, and the father and the mother totter down to their graves in helpless poverty, oppressed by the thought that they have been ruined by the darling son whose haste to be rich they themselves have quickened and urged.

WHY AGRICULTURE PAYS SO LITTLE.

Starting with the thesis—as we must do—that all the actual means of subsistence to man must come out of the earth at first, and that all the other pursuits are only to add to his comforts and luxury, or to obtain to the individual more than an equal share of such comforts and luxuries, and then comparing the legal and mechanical machinery which has been devised to assist those other pursuits, it will be seen at once why agricultural production has not been in greater degree increased, and is with us among the least remunerative of employments. Nothing more forcibly illustrates this than a glance at the aids which other occupations receive from legislative action. Out of nearly six hundred acts passed by the last Legislature only one was to promote agriculture, and that was to give the Board of Agriculture power to employ a clerk and to engage lecturers. This was all the aid, direct or indirect, that the farming interest of Massachusets received from the Legislature of 1869.

"What, one pennyworth of bread only to all this sack!"

The direct expenditure in behalf of agriculture, $1,400! while $7,000, in addition to $8,000 heretofore appropriated, was in the same year appropriated for the purpose of republishing the *History of the Invertebrate Animals of Massachusetts*, which being interpreted is the history of animals lacking backbone. He by no means wished to urge that this last expenditure was unnecessary; partly because, although that kind of animal is not confined to Massachusetts, yet, as it is supposed that the politicians are generally included in that class, so therefore the republication of such history might have become a sort of State necessity.

TOO MUCH SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Agriculture asks for no special legislation. It is not benefited by any legislation whatever except such as shall preserve the morals of the people and the rights of property and person. Indeed, the best legislation to aid the tilling of the earth is that which lets it most severely alone. But what ought to be complained of is the fostering of every interest by special laws, giving to them every power that law can give to association and combination—all interests save one. Looking through this large volume of acts, we find no act in aid of labor or authorizing any association of labor. We have already seen that agricultural labor may not be benefited by association; but it by no means follows that manufacturing and mechanical labor might not be so. It has been shown that the farmer cannot be helped by legislation. What he should demand is that he shall not be impeded by legislation. Any law which permits or assists any individual of society to get his living without labor, is a tax direct, inevitable and oppressive upon the laboring interest of the community, and is an injustice to every laborer and every farmer. This system of special legislation which has grown up until it takes the Legislature six months in the year to pass laws to guide the State for the other six months, has come to be an evil, to alleviate, aye, to eradicate which I call upon the only disinterested body of men—the farmers of Massachusetts—to interpose.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

In reply to these suggestions I may be answered, he said, as it is the stock reply of those asking special legislation, that incorporating railroads and aiding means of transportation of persons and products are of equal advantage to the agricultural interest with that of any other; that the special legislation of which I have complained has built up a system of railroads over the State which has largely conduced to its prosperity. A large part of this may be admitted to be true, and yet it is no answer to our argument. The legislation which has built railroads, from which capital and capitalists may realize large dividends and immense fortunes, may and does indeed benefit the State, but at a very enormous expense to the taxpayer and producer. Dividends of ten or fifteen per cent., railroad stocks increasing from par to 150 per cent., are only to be sustained by rates of fare which are burdensome and oppressive to those needing the means of cheap transportation to get their produce to market. And is it not a fact that the railroads find it for their interest so to manage their affairs and to adjust their tariff of charges as to favor the long lines of transportation—thus to entice the wheat and flour and corn of the West to come to Boston for shipment, and not to New-York—rather than in favor of the local agricultural interests of Massachusetts?

Again, the undertaking of one of the most gigantic engineering enterprises of the age—the boring of a tunnel five miles through a mountain—is not, if I understand it, although the millions requisite for the accomplishment of the object are to come from taxation, intended to build up the local interests of Massachusetts farmers, but is to make a through line to the great West in the interest of capital invested in the banking, mercantile and manufacturing pursuits of the State. Railroads have now become the actual common highways of the country, and should be managed for the benefit of the people thereof, and not, as now, for the benefit of the few having them in charge, and scarcely even in behalf of the stockholders. We are not complaining of railroads; we are not complaining of business enterprises; but we are complaining of those laws and that theory of law-making which gives one man an advantage over others.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

Let us take an illustration. It is said there is a gentleman in a neighboring State, who, at 21, was employed in conveying passengers with a single pair of oars from New-Jersey to New-York, who, by his enterprise—by taking advantage of the laws regulating the means of transportation of passengers and merchandise—at the age of three score and ten has accumulated as many millions of dollars. Now we do not object to the enterprise, the industry and energy which can accumulate as much; but what we do object to is, that the laws regulating what has become a prime necessity of life—the transportation of food and merchandise and the person—the common highways of the people, by land and by sea—can be so manipulated that any man in a single lifetime, by any means, can accumulate such a fortune. He cannot have made so great a mass of wealth without taking from others what should have been by them enjoyed. In other words, he has got more, much more, than his share, giving credit for all the ability he possesses. He may not be blamable in having acquired so much; but what shall we say of the laws which in a country of equal rights, and therefore of what should be equal laws, will make it possible for one man so to overtop all others in wealth, which must be produced by labor from the earth at last?

STOP MAKING CORPORATIONS.

This state of things has not yet gone past remedy. Let us take timely warning. Let us examine carefully into the evils of this system of legislation. Let us reform them altogether. One means of preventing too much legislation would be meetings of the Legislature once in two or four years only. We have a system of general laws, come down from our fathers, with all their wisdom perfected now through more than eighty years of careful revision, ample for all the general wants of the people; ample to punish crime, to determine rights, to protect person and preserve property; ample for all purposes for which laws are good. Why is it then that we should spend so much time in making others, or rather in doing those legislative acts which are only the means of private advancement? Many years ago the excuse for acts of incorporation was that there was not sufficient capital in the hands of individuals to enable the undertaking of large industrial enterprises, and therefore it was necessary to associate the means of many for such purposes. Now, as we have seen, there are accumulations of individual wealth sufficient for all purposes—many and many individuals carrying on larger industrial enterprises than corporations; so that the reason failing, what can be said why the making of corporations should not stop? Are they now anything more than means by which people can associate together to commence enterprises of which, if successful, they reap the benefit, and if lost or unproductive, by getting rid of individual responsibility, they throw the burden of the failure on innocent persons, and generally upon the industrial classes?

While true it is that agriculture has all its discouragements and all its difficulties, and that it never can be the most lucrative employment of men, yet the tillage of the land will ever be the favorite one. Nearly all men in professional or mercantile or manufacturing life look forward, as the end and object and finish of their exertions, to a time when they may leave the turmoil of business and find the tranquil delights of old age in the culture of the land. To become farmers, in fact, is the end of all their aspirations, of all their endeavors, of all their enterprises. The shipmaster who plows every ocean, visits every country, observes the fertility of every soil, tastes of the fruits of the tropical clime, wanders amid the monuments of grandeur and civilization of the old world, still at last returns to the cultivation of the land, even the sands of Cape Cod. It seems the yearning desire of the human heart to return to the bosom of mother earth. Well may it be so; for to the purifying and revivifying influence of the farm and the country we owe most that is stable in government, most that is patriotic in thought and loyal in endeavor. The battles for the Union in the late rebellion were fought in a great degree by the farmer boys of the country. A majority of those that went forth at the first call left the plow in the furrow or dropped the shovel or spade in the garden. The corruptions, the vices of cities have so far not reached the land; and to the country the statesman must look for the stability and safety and purity of the laws. There is a reason why this must be so. In the country there is time for reflection, time for thought. In the city, amid the whirl and turmoil of the clashing pursuits of aggregated men, there is time only for the perceptions. In the city man lives guided by his eyes and his senses; in the country he lives in his reflections and ideas. The occupation of tilling the farm, I need not say to you, gives health and strength to the body, as well as purity to the mind. Whoever, tilling the soil, is inclined to look with envy upon the successes of his neighbor in the accumulation of wealth, let him console himself with the remembrance that at last that neighbor will yearn to return to the soil again to till it, and in it to find his last resting place.

Arrival of the Steamship Ville de Paris.

The steamship *Ville de Paris*, which left Havre Sept. 9, and Brest Sept. 11, reached this port yesterday. For late files of continental journals we are once more indebted to the courtesy of Captain SURMONT.

The Methodist Book Concern—A Card.

The undersigned hereby declares that the allegations contained in sundry articles published in the various newspapers of this City and elsewhere, charging with fraudulent transactions in purchasing supplies for the Methodist Book Concern, are without foundation, and are false, as will be fully shown in due time.

S. J. GOODENOUGH.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1869.

MANY CAPITALISTS ARE INVESTING in the bonds of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company, considering them the cheapest security now in the market. Both the principal and 7 per cent. interest are payable in gold.—*New-York Sun.*

It may be interesting to our readers to know that the new and stylish colors for overcoats in Meltons, (the most popular fabric of the day,) are introduced this week by our leading retailer in ready-made goods, BALDWIN, the Clothier, corner Broadway and Canal.—*New-York Express.*

Disgusted thousands will learn with delight that in the place of the filthy hair dyes and colorers which a regard for health and comfort has compelled them to abandon, PHALON & SON have introduced, under the name of VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, a newly-discovered article which has no drawbacks, and is guaranteed to restore gray hair to its natural shade in a few days.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Miller & Co.'s Ladies', Gents', Boys' and Misses' boots and shoes, all styles, moderate in prices, at MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Fuller & Barnum and "Goodrich" Tuck Measurers and Creasers for Sewing Machines, No. 636 Broadway, New-York. I. W. BARNUM.

The Anatomical Eyeglass Adjusts Itself to any form of nose, with less pressure than any other. JAMES PRENTICE, Optician, No. 164 Broadway.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED

DRINKER—SMITH.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, at the West Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, JAMES S. DRINKER to PRISCILLA C. SMITH, both of this City.

SHERRILL—TOWNSEND.—At Holland Patent, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 21, by Rev. E. B. Furbish, of New-Hartford, N. Y., JOHN SHERRILL, of Dwight, Ill., to MARIA, daughter of Palmer Townsend, of the former place.

WHITMORE—HIMROD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 22, by Rev. John S. Himrod, uncle of the bride, Mr. WILLIAM T. WHITMORE to Miss LIZZIE H. HIMROD, daughter of the late W. M. Himrod, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

AYMAR.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, JULIA C. F., wife of William R. Aymar, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, Waverley-st., between Oakland and Palisade avs., Hudson City, N. J., on Saturday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock.

ALLEN.—At Dover, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 22, JAMES L. ALLEN, aged 63 years.

Funeral at 2 P. M. Saturday, 25th inst., on arrival of 11:30 A. M. train from New-York. All friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

COLGATE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 22, JANE, widow of the late George Colgate, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 39 East 23d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CRAFT.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 22, TEMPERANCE, widow of the late Simon Craft, in the 87th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Benj. W. Craft, on Friday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock.

HUTTON.—In Morrisania, on Thursday, Sept. 23, KATIE, wife of William Hutton, aged 26 years and 22 days.

Funeral from her late residence, Washington-av., between 4th and 5th sts., on Saturday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MACAULEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, HELEN M., wife of James W. Macauley, and daughter of the late N. B. Wilber.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 120 East 38th-st., on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MEADE.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, MARY AUGUSTA, beloved wife of James M. Mead, in the 40th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 125th-st., near 2d-av., Harlem, on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—At sea, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, after a short illness, CYRUS A., son of Cyrus P. Smith, of Brooklyn, and son-in-law of Lucius Hopkins; also, of the firm of F. W. Devoe & Co.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SADLIER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 21, at Far Rockaway, L. I., JAMES SADLIER, of the firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., in the 48th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., New-York, on Friday, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Canadian and Irish papers please copy.

SCOTT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 21, Captain JOSEPH N. SCOTT, in the 63d year of his age, for many years steamship agent at Nicaragua and Aspinwall.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 323 West 20th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

WHITNEY.—In London, on Monday, July 26, WILLIAM WHITNEY, son of the late William Whitney, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from St. Paul's Church.

WESSELLS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 21, ADELHEIDA C. S. WESSELLS, relict of the late Samuel C. Wessells, aged 68 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 155 Hudson-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HATS.
SOMETHING NEW.
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OUR BUSINESS AND TRAVELING HATS
for Autumn, 1869,
COMPRISE EVERY DESIRABLE STYLE
prevalent, and newer issues, at once singular and pleasing. WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
NO. 519 BROADWAY.

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PERFECT TIMEKEEPERS,
Being much finer finished, smaller size, and much lower-priced than American Watches. A guarantee given with each watch. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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Spoons, Forks, Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending Sept. 25, 1869, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; D. and E, 11:15 A. M.; C. and O, 11:30 A. M.; F. and G, 10:30 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½. Punctual attendance is requested. JAMES W. BOOTH, President.

GEO. H. SHELDON, } Secretaries.
M. FRIEDSAM, }

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

To-day will be, as yesterday was, entirely quiet, for no sales will be attempted. The results of those made earlier in the week were in all cases entirely satisfactory, and have encouraged owners of other pieces of suburban property to place them in the hands of the auctioneers. Several very valuable pieces have been added to those already on the books, to be offered between now and Nov. 1.

Next week promises to be a very brisk one. Several sales will be made of more than ordinary interest, and enough suburban property will be offered to keep busy all who are interested in such sales.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
A piece of land commonly known as Hospital-lane, commencing at a point on the east side of Broadway, distant 22 feet south of 111th-st., and running thence northeasterly to 113th-st., at a point distant 193 feet west of 10th-av., 40x—	nom.
Beekman-place, w. s., 57 ft. n. of Mitchell-place, 19x80	25,000
Broadway, e. s., 77.4½ ft. s. of 58th-st., 54.4¼x102.4¼x45.2x88.7	42,500
Lexington-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 59-st., 20x65	23,000
22d-st., n. s., 291.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x98.9	10,000
25th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	9,000
28th-st., West, No. 141, 16.8x98.9	14,000
32d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x98.9	7,000
40th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9	9,000
51st-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	3,800
115th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.9	3,200
Avenue A, n. e. corner of 117th-st., 50.5x128x100.10x30x50.5x98	nom.
2d-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 43d-st., 40x81	44,500
Leases Recorded.	
Bowery, Nos. 37 and 37½, 6 years, 10 months and 7 days, per annum	$11,600
Essex-st., No. 75, 3 years, per annum	600
8th-av., No. 155, 4 years and 8 months, for the first year $1,200, for the next two years, per annum, $1,500, and for the remainder of the term, per annum	1,800
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Baltic-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100	$2,600
Carroll-st., n. e. s., 241 ft. s. e. of Nevins-st., 20x100	550
Columbia-st. e. s., 275.4 ft. n. of Pierrepont-st., 50x101	13,000
Hickory-st., n. s., 290 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 40.3x100	11,000
Luqeer-st., n. s., 179.6 ft. e. of Henry-st., 50x100	14,000
Mill-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100, (deed 1851)	650
Newell-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Norman-av., 25x100	800
Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 525 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x100	300
Sidney-place, w. s., 234.3 ft. n. of State-st., 20x100	17,000
Stockton-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Yates-av., 25x100	800
Warren and Nevins sts., s. e. corner, 25x100	6,000
1st-st., e. s., 68 ft. s. of Meserole-st., 50x32	1,000
8th-st., s. s., 119.6 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 17.9x80	3,200
North 8th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-st., 16.8x100	2,000
39th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.2	700
Central-av. and Woodbine-st., n. corner, 25x100 Johnson-av. and Magnolia-st., w. corner, 25x106 Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 525 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x100	750
Central-av. and Woodbine-st., n. corner, 25x100	325
Conklin-av., n. e. s., 257.2 ft. n. of Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad, 50x163.4, (blunder in this deed)	400
Eldert-av., w. s., 125 ft. of proposed line of Blake-av., 25x94.11	250
Graham-av. and Powers-st., n. e. corner, 3 houses and lots, 75x100	31,000
Grand-av., e. s., 272 ft. n. of Putnam-av., 75x103	13,200
Johnson-av. and Harmon-st., e. corner, 265.2x228.10x—178 Johnson-av. and Harmon-st., s. corner, 600x200 x193x181 ft., extending to Central-av. and Greene-st Johnson-av. and Hemrod-st., s. corner, 200x600 x125x100x175x500 ft., extending to Central-av. and Harmon-st.	20,000
Johnson-av. and Magnolia-st., w. corner, 25x100	250
Liberty-av., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Van Siclen-av., 20x100	650
New-Jersey-av. and centre line, 473.8 ft. from n. line Jamaica Turnpike, 63x125 ft., exchange for farm	500
Marcy-av., w. s., 90 ft. s. of Rose-st., 20x80	8,800
Troy-av. and Collins-st., s. w. corner, 460x260, q. c.	500
4th-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Warren-st., 20x80.10	7,000
QUEENS COUNTY.	
College Point.	
Broadway and Henrietta-st., corner of 2 lots, each 50x100	$280
Henrietta-st., s. s., lot No. 405, Reed estate, 50x100	220
Lots Nos. 126 and 127, map of College Point, each 50x100	2,000
Lots Nos. 282, 283, 284, Reed's estate, each 50x100	480
Lots Nos. 506, 508, 509, 510, 511, Reed's estate, each 50x100	1,500
Lots Nos. 475, 486, 487, 488, 492, 493, 494, 678, 495, 502, 503, 504, 505, 652, 677, 682, each 50x100	4,616
Lots Nos. 685, 686, Reed's estate, each 50x100	528
Jamaica.	
Peartree-av., lot No. 58, Brook's map, 24x125	$100
Warwick-av., w. s., lot No. 86 and half of lot No. 84	187
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Greenburg.	
Private road, s. s., adjoining Patrick Moran's, 40x129	$400
Private road, s. s., adjoining John Newman's, 40x129	400
North Castle.	
Mile-square road, adjoining Edward Briggs', 20 acres	$4,000
Rye.	
Railroad-av. and 3d-av., s. e. corner, 160x194	$700
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Wayne-st., s. s., between Merseles and Colgate sts., Harper's lot, 25x100	$500
Pavonia-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 100x100 Pavonia-st., n. s., and Prospect-st., 50x100—(not the market price)	200
Hoboken.	
Lots Nos. 33 and 34, block No. 31, Coster's estate	$1,200
Lots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 31, Coster's estate	1,200
Willow-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 3d-st., 25x95	1,500
Willow-st., e. s., 35 ft. s. of 3d-st., 40x95	1,120
Ferry-st., n. s., lots Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, block No. 17, Coster's estate, 100x100	5,500
Hudson.	
Jackson-st., n. s., lot No. 37, map of Washington Village, No. 2, 25x103	$650
Lincoln-st., lot Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, M. & S. map, 100x109	3,500
Morris-st., lot No. 12, block No. 5, map of Waverly, 25x46	325
Clinton-st., lot No. 44, block No. 7, B. & G. map, 3x100	150
Newark.	
Plane and Bleecker sts., n. e. corner, 28x80	$700
Delancy-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Avenue F, 25x104	300
Camden-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of South Orange-av., 37x47	1,500
Innes-st., n. s., 590 ft. w. of Lock-st., 25x113	3,500
Plane-st., e. s., 35 ft. s. of Bleecker-st., 20x76	6,500
Chestnut-st., n. s., 397 ft. e. of New-Jersey Railroad-av., 100x150	8,000
Academy-st., s. s., indefinite, 20x100	900
Orange.	
North Day and Sherman sts., n. e. corner, 25x115	$550
West Orange.	
Tompkins-st., e. s., indefinite, 50x160	$400
Tompkins-st. and Freemantown road, 51x121	1,200
Tompkins-st., n. corner, 50x120	1,600
Northfield road, 2 40-100 acres	2,800
East Orange.	
Prospect-st., e. s., indefinite, 60x180	$1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE—Consisting of an elegant stone house, 42 feet front by 86 feet deep, with 22 lots of ground, being the entire front on the 8th-av., between 91st and 92d sts., with 14 lots directly in the rear.

This property is the most desirable of any on the Park, as it commands a permanent view of the Park, new Croton Lake, Flushing, Astoria, and the entrance to the Sound. For full particulars, &c., apply to HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—REASONABLY, ON 54TH-ST., between 8th-av. and the proposed opening of Broadway, a handsome three-story house, 20x50 feet, in good order; lot full depth. The house, if not sold by the 15th of October, will be rented. Its vicinity to the Park and Broadway makes it desirable as a residence or for investment. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FOUR-story house; brown-stone; black-walnut parlors; extra plumbed; first-class house; No. 143 West 53d-st. Apply on the premises or No. 30 Pine-st.; 2 P. M. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., owners.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front house No. 16 West 49th-st., 25x80, built in the best manner, with all improvements; independent laundry, &c.; Columbia College lease. Apply to TUCKER, CARTER & CO., 70 South-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., ABOVE THE Park, an extra large corner property. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NORTHWEST corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., some of those elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone front Mansard-roofed houses, 22 and 23 by 48x110 or 200; these houses have been built by day's work under the supervision of the owner, in a most thorough and substantial manner; all modern improvements; repeat black-walnut finish; French plate glass; price moderate; terms to suit; about 18 rooms. Immediate possession. Take Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry. Inquire on the premises of THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE TO GARDENERS.—GARDEN lands for rent in New-Jersey, within four miles of New-York City, in quantities to suit. These lands are easy of access to Newark, Jersey City and New-York. The soil is rich, and any kind of vegetables or grain can be raised by easy culture. Inquire of S. N. PIKE & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Broad-st., or No. 22 Bridge-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES IN Elizabeth, N. J., 15 miles from New-York; almost hourly communication with the City. Apply to HORACE P. GEARY, No. 8 Monroe-av., Elizabeth, or WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., a quarter of a mile from the depot, a large house, every convenience, with one acre of land; terms easy; possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

MADISON, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A new and very desirable house, with two or seven acres of land. F. B. TICKENOR, No. 29 Cortlandt-st., lower floor, rear office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA,

Westchester County, a double cottage, eleven rooms and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—300 ACRES, with substantial improvements, in Sullivan County, near Erie Railroad.

175 ACRES, with first-class improvements, in Orange County, on Erie Railroad.

50 ACRES, with fair improvements, on Staten Island Railroad; ocean view.

175 ACRES, with superior dwelling and outbuildings in complete order, on south side Staten Island, near railroad.

200 ACRES, one hour from City, on line of Northern New-Jersey Railroad, with first-class improvements.

250 ACRES, on east bank of Hudson River, five hours from New-York.

Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Co.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WITHIN THREE miles of either Williamsbridge, Mount Vernon or New-Rochelle Stations, an elegant stone mansion (150 x50 feet) and 53 acres of land, large and excellent outbuildings, &c., &c. The above place is on the line of the proposed Harlem and Portchester Railroad. A large portion may remain on bond and mortgage. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—FORTY-nine Newark City lots, in Eighth Ward, for only $5,000. A farm of 16¾ acres with buildings, and an immense quantity of fruit, located near Paterson, with an unsurpassed inland view, $8,000. A great many low-priced places, both city and country, (some for exchange.) Apply to J. E. DEMAREST, opposite Erie Railroad Depot, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND FINELY-LOcated farm on the Hudson River, west side; 500 acres; half a mile river front; fine views; old-fashioned, comfortable homestead of stone; outbuildings good, complete and new; abundance of fruit; everything in order. Will be sold low and on easy terms to close an estate. Apply to DANIEL BUTTERFIELD or H. J. SCUDDER, No. 66 Wall-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE ON THE HUDson, a fine house and premises, suited for Summer and Winter residence; gas throughout house; good garden, some three acres land; high and healthy location; thirty minutes by rail. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN STAMFORD.—To let for a year, or for the Winter, a stone house, furnished, with 15 rooms and stone stable, beautifully situated in view of the Sound; one mile from railroad station, with six acres of ground, covered with fruit and shade trees. Rent, $2,500 for the year; $125 a month for the Winter. Apply to Dr. JOHN LORD, Stamford, Conn.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, A stone house, 14 rooms; all improvements; elegant parlors; also houses No. 338 Hicks-st., and No. 320 Sackett-st. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Sackett-st.

TO LET—MONTCLAIR, N. J., A PLEASANT cottage, handsomely furnished, nine rooms, heater, &c. Possession 1st October. For terms, &c., apply to GEORGE M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY seat, furnished or unfurnished, only 25 miles on Hudson River, river front and improvements. C. H. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

The Asbury Life Insurance Company being about to remove to new offices at No. 805 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., offer to let their present offices at No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. Apply on the premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS for housekeeping by a small family; location between 16th and 40th sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Any party having a flat with parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, &c., will find a responsible tenant by addressing R. A. F., Post Office Box No. 5,469.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FEW acres, or a small farm, adjacent to a rural town, communicating with New-York by railroad. Apply to VAN ALLEN BROS., Real Estate Agents, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 8.

WANTED—A NEATLY-FURNISHED house, from middle November till middle April, by a private family; location between 16th and 30th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address C. L. B., Box No. 696 Post Office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, Sept. 30,
At 1:30 P. M.,
PEREMPTORY SALE
of
90 BUILDING LOTS
at
BAYONNE, N. J.,
By order of George Pomeroy, Esq.

Only twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, with over forty trains daily by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

These lots are beautifully situated at the highest point on Bergen Neck, commanding magnificent views of New-York City and Bay, the Narrows, and the Islands of the Harbor; are very near the station, and in the immediate vicinity of churches and improvements; streets graded, and the property generally in fine condition.

Special train from the foot of Liberty-st. at 12:15. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient detectives will be in attendance.

Maps and passes ready seven days before the sale at the office of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

HI! HO! FOR RAHWAY!

JOHNSON & MILLER

Invite clerks, mechanics, and all who wish to secure delightful homes at moderate prices,

To accompany them on their
GREAT FREE RIDE AND FREE LUNCH
EXCURSION TO RAHWAY,
ON
TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1869.

On this occasion they will sell at public auction, positively and without reserve, to the highest bidder,

FIVE HUNDRED
SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,
Situate at the
SIX ROADS, THIRD WARD, CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

on terms so easy and accommodating that all may secure in that delightful place homes of their own. This will be the best chance of the season. No underbidding allowed. Be sure to go. A day in the country will be beneficial.

The lots to be sold are on a gentle slope, rising from the railroad, in the most delightful part of the City. Rahway has constant communication with New-York by thirty-four daily trains over New-Jersey Railroad. No place in the vicinity of New-York has greater natural advantages. It has extensive manufacturing interests; population, 12,000; twelve churches; excellent schools; all leading streets sewered, flagged and paved with Belgian pavement.

HOW TO GO.—Take special train, which will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. via New-Jersey Railroad, at 11 o'clock on morning of sale, TUESDAY, Sept. 28.

Free excursion tickets may be had of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or of GEO. R. JAQUES, Esq., No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT NECK
AND
SHIPPAN EXCURSIONISTS
are invited to attend
JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT RAHWAY SALE,
TUESDAY, Sept. 28.
Also their
GREAT LINDEN SALE,
THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

Free tickets are now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869. }

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which meeting will be submitted an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and those of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and a vote by ballot taken thereat, for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after Oct. 1, 1869, on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. C. R. GRIGGS, President.

$150.000 WANTED, IN INSTALLments, on leasehold property, for two or more years. The security is strictly first-class, and worth more than double the amount of the loan. Address RHODES & HOUSTON, No. 157 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK

FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.
SINKING FUND BONDS,
AMOUNTING TO

$1,500,000

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles,

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay
SEVEN PER CENT.
Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HACKENSACK & NEW-YORK EXTENSION RAILROAD CO.
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale $75,000 of these bonds, at 80 and accrued interest. Interest payable 1st of May and November. Bonds payable 1st of May, 1889. Mortgage only $10,700 per mile.

CARPENTER & RICHARDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

GOLD BONDS OF ROCHESTER CITY WATER WORKS COMPANY.

First mortgage twenty years to run; principal and interest payable in Gold, at the UNION TRUST COMPANY, New-York. A first-class security for sale at a low price, paying a large rate of interest on the investment, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

NOTICE!

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—SOUTHERN BRANCH, (Neosho Valley Railroad, Kansas.)

Pursuant to the Deed of Trust made by the Union Pacific Railway Company, Southern Branch, under date of Nov. 14, 1868, to the undersigned, the trustees therein named, to secure the payment of the Mortgage Bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,300,000 acres of land.

We hereby give notice to the bondholders under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) of said bonds with money derived from the sales of said lands. That we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to that amount until and including the 31st day of October, 1869, at our office, No. 25 William-st., (Room No. 9,) City of New-York.

(Signed.) RUSSELL SAGE, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1869.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 18th day of October.

By order. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

CAUTION.—BANKERS, BROKERS AND others are cautioned against negotiating the following bonds, stolen on the 12th of July last, payment of which has been stopped: United States 5-20, 1865, Nos. 179, 280/283, four bonds, $1,000 each; Tennessee 6 per cent., (new,) No. 3,883, $1,000; City of Rahway, (for improvements, indorsed W. Fuller, Jr., Cashier,) Nos. 298/300, three bonds, $1,000 each; Coupons of United States, 5-20 of 1867, Nos. 126, 603/36, 144, 380/387, eleven, of $30 each.

A liberal reward will be paid on amount recovered.

HENRY P. MARSHALL,
No. 78 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1869.

COUPONS OF THE PORTLAND WAter Company bonds, maturing the 1st of October, A. C., will be paid in gold on and after that day at the offices of L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., New-York, or C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, of Boston.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS,

ISSUED BY

THE ST. LOUIS & ST. JOSEPH R. R CO. OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

At the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York.

Principal Payable Twenty-five Years from Date in United States Gold Coin.

BONDS DATED NOV. 2, 1868.

Interest payable in like Gold Coin on the 1st of May and November in each year, at the rate of Six Per Cent. (6 per cent.) per annum, free of Government Tax. They are Coupon Bonds.

Price 87 1-2 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY are the Trustees for the Bondholders, and are not only the Custodian of all the Bonds issued by the Company, but are also the Custodian of the proceeds of the Bonds when sold, and pay the same over only as the road approaches completion, in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed.

These Bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the Road, Road Bed, Rolling Stock, including Engines, Cars, Coaches, Depots, Lands, Franchises, and property of all kinds which the Company now own or may hereafter possess.

Length of road, 72¼ miles.

The Company have a paid-up Capital of.......$1,000,000
Amount of First Mortgage Bonds, and all that can be issued.................................. 1,000,000
$700,000 already sold. The balance we now offer for sale.

TURNER BROS.,
No. 14 Nassau-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.,
BANKERS,
Fiscal Agents of the Company.

WITH THE UTMOST SATISFACTION WE RECOMMEND THESE FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS TO PARTIES SEEKING GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENTS, AND WILL FURNISH PAMPHLETS, MAPS, AND ALL INFORMATION THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

TURNER BROTHERS,
TANNER & CO.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	119⅛	120	5-20 Coupon, '67.	118⅛	118¾
Coupon, 1881	119⅜	120	5-20 Coupon, '68.	118⅜	118¾
5-20 Regis., 1862..	120	121	10-40 Regist'd..	108⅝	109
5-20 Coupon, '62..	122⅛	122⅜	10-40 Coupon	109	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64..	120	121	Gold	143⅛	143⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	120⅞	121⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	106⅞	107
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	118⅛	118⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of this Company, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on the 12th day of October next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open till 2 o'clock P. M. on that day.

The transfer books closed this day will be reopened for transfer on the 13th day of October, and the stock thereafter be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869. }

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 23 bonds, numbered as follows: 135, 517, 487, 209, 60, 304, 183, 573, 180, 236, 327, 436, 194, 595, 323, 214, 337, 431, 439, 540, 370, 99 and 365, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1869. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, also of the Union and Logansport Railroad Company, and of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid, less Government tax, upon presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after that date. B. E. SMITH, President.

TREASURY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, }
LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 13, 1869. }

HOLDERS OF ARKANSAS STATE Bonds, issued to the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the interest due Oct. 1, 1869, will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank, New-York City, sufficient funds having been deposited therein, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of railroads," approved July 21, 1868.

HENRY PAGE, Treasurer of Arkansas.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869. }

THE TREASURY WILL ANTICIPATE the payment of coupons due on the 1st day of November next upon a rebate of interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE TEN PER CENT. REGISTERED CONVERTIBLE BONDS of the Mount Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, by GRANT & SON, NO. 33 WALL-ST.

TEACHERS.

A THOROUGH LINGUIST AND EXperienced lecturer on the history, languages and general literature of England, France, Germany and Italy; expert translator, correspondent, writer and teacher of composition, conversation, grammar, &c., wishes to make an engagement for his full time, or would accept partial or temporary occupation. Address PROFESSOR, Greenville, Hudson County, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATed in Europe, who speaks the French and German languages, is a first-class pianist, teaches English in all its branches, a situation as governess in a private family; the country preferred; references exchanged. Address X. X., No. 29 Washington-square, corner of Waverley-place, either personally or by letter.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of Cambridge, England, prizeman and ex-scholar of his College, has time disengaged for two pupils; highest references. Address CANTAB, Room No. 32 University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

A COLLEGE TUTOR WISHES PRIvate pupils in college branches; refers to the Professors of Columbia College. Address Box No. 1,295 Post Office.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERAture by Professor LOUIS LANGUELLIER, No. 1,212 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (S.,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms, and with the enlarged Academic Course, for advanced classes in the Scientific or Classical Departments of any American University or Government School.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

GARDNER INSTITUTE

FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Prof. W. F. De Haas has charge of the art department.

Rev. DR. GARDNER, } Principals.
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, }

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 38TH-ST.,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.

The next Academical year will begin on the first Monday (4th) of October. The students of the College will attend for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M. Candidates for the Freshman Class will present themselves for examination on Friday, Oct. 1 and Saturday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M.

Applicants for admission to advanced classes, and those required to be re-examined, will present themselves on Saturday, Oct. 2, at the same hour.

For catalogues and further information apply to Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President, or to

HENRY DRISLER,
Senior Professor and acting as President.

PARENTS

Who have not yet placed their daughters, may learn the distinctive features of the sixth year of MISS COMSTOCK'S SCHOOL, from personal application or circulars, which may be had at her new residence, No. 32 West 40th-st., Reservoir-square, (Murray Hill,) New-York.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request. Stages will be sent for pupils living at a distance in the City.

P. W. MOELLER'S

German-American Boarding and Day School and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 236 West 29th-st. G. HEYNER, Professor of Music.

P. W. MOELLER.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., is now open. Pupils charged from date of entrance.

Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON'S

Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Hall Block, Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School, ☞ fitting boys from 8 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School, West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

MISS MARY AYRES'S PRIVATE CLASSes for French and English will be resumed on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at No. 123 West 22d-st. The classes are of different grades, and assemble at separate hours. There are a few vacancies in each class for which applications can be made, either personally or by letter, to the above address.

MLLE. TARDIVELS' BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 240 West 23d-st., reopened Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for a limited number of boarders. The course of instruction in English and French is very thorough. Circulars on application.

BOARDING SCHOOL, STAMFORD, Conn.—Mrs. C. E. Richardson having made arrangements, will receive a few pupils as boarders in her family; school will reopen Sept. 22. Circulars can be obtained at Messrs. Appleton's, Nos. 90, 92, 94 Grand-st., New-York.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

DE CRAUZAT INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, boarding and day school, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 21. French, English and classical instruction. Pupils prepared for college and business. French is the language of the school. Send for circulars.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seizas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, (NO. 102 REMSEN-st., corner Clinton,) Young Ladies' Seminary will begin the eleventh semi-annual session MONDAY, Sept. 13. Miss CLARA C. HARRISON, Principal. Refers to Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., &c.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, east of Washington-square, Primary, Commercial and Classical, reopens Sept. 13. Circulars at the Janitor's Room.

MRS. NEWTON'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Mlle. MILLON having charge of the French department, will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at Carter's and Thomson's book stores, and at the school.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

MME. FROEHLICH'S FRENCH, German and English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. No. 136 West 12th-st.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

ELLSWORTH MODEL BUSINESS and Writing College. Specimen and circular free. No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 14.

Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

DR. A. CALLIJEN'S DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 227 West 33th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For Young Gentlemen,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
Will reopen Sept. 20.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.

Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.

Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 167 MADISON-AV., CORNER 33D-ST., N. Y., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough instruction. Gentle but firm discipline. Physical culture. French *practically* the language of the school. Primary Department. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

WM. J. NEVIUS' INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 35 Union-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars at the store of Mr. J. R. Terry, No. 13.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.

A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.

For circulars apply as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

Miss Pegram will be associated with Mrs. Hoffman after Oct. 1.

EUROPEAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 110 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.
Modeled after the most celebrated
FOREIGN CONSERVATORIES.

Eminent instructors engaged for the several departments. Rapid progress guaranteed. Send for circular.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,

will reopen Oct. 5, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,822 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 24 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

ELM PARK SEMINARY

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Hennes to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

Mlle. E. A. DE WAILLY'S French Institute for young ladies and children, No. 288 West 42d-st., will open Sept. 20. Number of boarding pupils limited.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st., for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBERRY, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.—A military boarding school of the best class to train lads to be enlightened, energetic, Christian men, for college or business. Live school of wide awakes. Gymnasium and equipments complete. Terms moderate. Send for a circular.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 333 4th-av., formerly under Dr. Chas. Anthon, commences its 106th year Sept. 13. Classical, business and primary departments; French, German and drawing carefully taught. Rooms are fine, position central, corps of teachers large, and no extra charges. Apply for circular. B. H. CAMPBELL, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTablished A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Pupils received at any time and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 18th-st., New-York.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERford-place, for boys and girls.—The ninth annual session of this institution will commence on the 14th of ninth month (September.) For admission or circular apply at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin 9th year Sept. 15. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, 1,400 B'y, cor. 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

$5 EACH—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th-av.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—MISS YOUNG will reopen her school on Sept. 20. Morning session for boys, afternoon for girls. Pupils are daily exercised in a gymnasium.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASsical School of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 20 at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAl and Mathematical School for boys, No. 638 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

G. HAMILTON OPENS A SCHOOL FOR A limited number Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Boys prepared for business or college. See circulars at the premises.

MRS. FITZHENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for young children, No. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.

MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies, Sept. 22, at No. 106 East 38th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MAPLE HALL IS CLOSED AND SOLD out. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, aged 4 to 13. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 267 BROADWAY, Corner 23d-st., opens Sept. 20—Fourteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within three years 17 have entered college—7 Columbia, 5 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Other classes follow yearly. A weekly Literary Union includes the Principal and older pupils. Light Gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 13 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,	George W. Duer,	H. P. Marshall,
John Auchincloss,	Wm. A. Hadden,	Joseph Morrill,
John S. Boyd,	Jas. C. Holden,	Wm. Morrison,
John Brooks,	Clement Jewett,	James L. Phipps,
Edwin J. Brown,	Chas. A. Lamont,	Dan. S. Schanck,
Josiah H. Burton,	Chas. Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Nath W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Robert Squires,
Theo. H. Conkling,	Theo. McNamee,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Kenny Couillard,	B. F. Manierre,	A. S. Underhill,
Townsend Cox,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Judge Van Vorst,
Henry Day,	R. M. Masterton,	Ralph Wells.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE

Will enter upon its 17th year on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

These large and elegant rooms have been secured for the EXCLUSIVE USE of the school, and furnish the most ample and unexceptionable accommodations.

The English department under Prof. REDFIELD.

The Spanish department under Prof. MANTILLA.

For circulars, &c., apply to or address

Professor A. BERNARD, Principal,
as above, or at No. 225 West 23d-st.

A limited number of boarding pupils will be received.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.

Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.

For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D.,
President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.

Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business, and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

will be open on Wednesday, Sept. 22. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.

Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER,
Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 23. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, will reopen, same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 20 East 24th-st., New-York, near Madison Park, Mme. MAILLARD, Principal, will open MONDAY, Sept. 20. Particular attention given to French, which is the language of the school.

WANTED—BY A WELL-QUALIFIED LADY, two young children to board and instruct at her residence in Harlem. Terms reasonable. Call or address Mrs. R. BELL, 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., opposite St. Andrew's Church.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON,
President.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
PITTSBURG, Sept. 15, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NO. 1—GUARANTEED STOCK.—The first regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT., being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. on TUESDAY, Oct. 5. The transfer books of the stock will be closed on the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on the 6th October, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the old stock will close at the same time, but the certificates can be surrendered and new guaranteed certificates issued therefor previous to the 5th prox., on which new certificates the dividend will be paid at the time aforesaid. The SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., less the Government tax, will also be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on the 5th of October, on the Income or Third Mortgage Bonds, and, in addition thereto, on the third will be allowed and paid three months' interest on the interest to be paid as above. The Bond Register will close on the 18th inst. and reopen on the 6th of October. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD }
COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 23, 1869. }

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of $5, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 24th day of September, inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, Oct. 1.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th day of September to the 1st of October, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Oct. 16
PEREIRE...........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Oct. 30
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Nov. 13

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29
Aleppo, Thursday, Sept. 30
Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 6
Malta, Thursday, Oct. 7
China, Wednesday, Oct. 13
Tarifa, Thursday, Oct. 14
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 20
Tripoli, Thursday, Oct. 21
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 27
Siberia, Thursday, Oct. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........................$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
INDIA..........Sept. 25
CALEDONIA....Sept. 29
CAMBRIA.........Oct. 2
IOWA..............Oct. 9
BRITANNIA.......Oct. 16
COLUMBIA........Oct. 23
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON........Saturday, Sept. 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax)............Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Oct. 9, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
COLORADO.........3,015 tons.....Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA.........3,392 tons.....Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
MANHATTAN.......2,866 tons.....Oct. 13, at 12 M.
IDAHO...............3,132 tons.....Oct. 20, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA.......2,965 tons.....Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA.............3,125 tons.....Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.......................(Gold)....$80.
STEERAGE...................(Currency)....$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Sept. 25, at 3:30 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Oct. 2, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$150 to $300. $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST AND 16TH EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
OCT. 1.—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 30. All freight weighing less than 20 pounds to the cubic foot will be forwarded as fast at slow rates. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE..................Sept. 30
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE (via Nassau)..Oct. 7
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..................Oct. 14
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Thursday, Sept. 30.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Oct. 16.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EXTRA STEAMER PERIT, will sail on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, if not sooner loaded, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight apply to
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than other Lines.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 84 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship MINNETONKA, GEORGE F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 7th October.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA..................Kemble....Saturday, Sept. 25
GEORGE CROMWELL.....Vail.......Saturday, Oct. 2
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS OVER CENTRAL AND A. & G. RAILROADS.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, on SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, by this line, half per cent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
FREIGHT received up to 5 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 25, 10 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 27, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1 P. M.
Wed'y, Sept. 29, 9:30 A. M.	Wed'y, Sept. 29, 1:30 P. M.
Thur'y, Sept. 30, 10:30 A. M.	Thur'y, Sept. 30, 2:30 P. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 300 West-st.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 27th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR KEYPORT.—STEAMER MATTEAWAN leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 3:30 P. M., and Keyport at 7:20 A. M., until Oct. 18; then leaves New-York at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:10 P. M.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF HOUR.—THE morning boat for Peekskill, on and after Monday, Sept. 27, 1869, will leave Harrison-st. at 8:45, instead of 8 o'clock, as before.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:20, 4 and 4:20 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, with the name of the bidder and the date of the bid, will be received at this office (Rotunda Park) until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1869, for the construction of stone-block pavement in the following streets, viz.: Fiftieth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Avenue A, from Houston to Fourteenth-street; Ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway; Forty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue; Twentieth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue; Seventieth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; Sixtieth-street, from Lexington to Fifth avenue; Seventeenth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and Eighteenth-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue. Also, in Maiden-lane throughout; Spring-street, from Broadway to Bowery; Eleventh-street, from Avenue A to Fourth-avenue; Fortieth-street, from Sixth to Ninth-avenue; Stone-street, from Whitehall to Broad-street; Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second-avenue; Thirty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Sixty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; Thirty-ninth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue; Nineteenth-street, from Second to Third-avenue; Sixty-second-street, from First to Fifth-avenue; Thirty-first-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue; Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue. Also, for the laying of cross-walks on east side of Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street; from southwest to northeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street; across Fourth-avenue, at One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets; from southwest to southeast corner of New-Bowery and Roosevelt-street; from No. 142 to No. 143 East Fourteenth-street; across East Nineteenth-street, opposite School No. 19, and across East Twentieth-street, opposite School No. 28; across West-street, at north side of Morton-street; across West-street, at south side of Leroy-street; across West-street, at north side of Clarkson-street; across West-street to Pier No. 13, and across Whitehall-street, in front of No. 58.

Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, }
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct
GEO. S. GREENE, } Board.
SEPT. 14, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION, POST OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1869. }
FOR TWO DAYS PROPOSALS WILL be received for the earth and sand now being excavated on the site of the new Post Office.
C. T. HALLUN, Superintendent.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY IN THE country, a woman to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; also, a nurse; both must furnish thoroughly satisfactory references. Address B., for three days, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; GERMAN preferred; to come immediately; to be young and have fresh breast of milk. Apply to Mrs. IVES, No. 278 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL, WITH GOOD CITY reference, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 154 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; A PROTESTANT woman, with City reference. Apply at No. 46 West 23d-st.

WOOD ENGRAVER WANTED.—Apply to STRADLEY & HOLTON, No. 8 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 207 East 34th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as laundress; would do a little chamberwork if required; has the best City reference. Can be seen with her present employer, No. 66 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 2d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and assist in the washing, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 9th-st., near 5th-av., new number.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, pastry and desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 35 Clinton-place, basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; none but a private family need apply. Call at No. 241 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 149 West 4th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 239 7th-av., in the crockery store, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; does up linens in style; fluting and finery; or as thorough chambermaid; does fine washing; wages $15. Call at No. 309 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL LATELY LANDED from Ireland, a situation in a private family to do general housework; has lived with good families in the old country. Call on B. TERNEY, No. 517 East 15th-st. Inquire in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY OF education to do all kinds of fine sewing and to assist in housekeeping in a family; would travel or go abroad as assistant to a lady. Call on or address, for three days, MISS JOHNSON, No. 26 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT dressmaker, a few more customers at her own residence; ladies' and childrens' suits made in latest style; if not satisfactory no pay required. No. 325 East 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART Protestant girls, German and Scotch; one for chamberwork and sewing; the other for chamberwork or competent waitress; has good references. Can be seen at No. 109 4th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has five years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with coarse washing; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class French cook, in a private family; first-class reference. Call at No. 27 East 14th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as good plain cook; good reference. Call for two days at No. 300 East 5th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best of references. Call at No. 27 East 14th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A PRIVATE family by two respectable Protestant young girls, as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Call for two days at No. 38 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNderstands her business; is an excellent baker, and will assist with the washing and ironing; has City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as competent waitress; the best of reference given. Call at No. 73 West 49th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as waitress; has no objection to assist with fine washing; best of City references. Call at No. 240 East 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH girl as nurse and to sew. Address E. L., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART GIRL, A SITUAtion to wash and iron, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse. Apply at No. 312 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., house No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German as coachman and gardener; has been in this country ten years; speaks English fluently; can milk and do all descriptions of farm work; is willing to take charge of a small place; is willing to work for moderate wages during the Winter; sober and industrious; can furnish good references. Address C. SCULTZ, International Hotel, No. 242 William-st., corner of Duane.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL AND SCIentific gardener, a situation; is married, with one in family; understands greenhouses, grapery, flowers and vegetables; good references; has lived in some of the finest places on the Hudson River. Any gentleman in want of such a man may address F. G., No. 58 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY a Scotchman of long practical experience in stock and agriculture, who is capable of taking the whole charge of any person's place; present or former employers will give satisfaction; is married, with one child. Address R. RHUNTEY, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND wife, in City or country; they are English Protestants; competent for their duties in a gentleman's family; the man as coachman, groom and gardener, if required; the woman as cook; they can speak English, French and German. Apply at No. 371 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTestant, aged 34, married, no family, a situation to take entire charge of a gentleman's or lady's farm; understands all fancy stock; first-class gardener; farming in all its branches; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; first-class references. Apply to W. B., No. 191 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable single young man, a Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; the very best of City references given. Address A. W. M., coachman, No. 33 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as groom and coachman; can produce most satisfactory references as to capability, sobriety, &c.; no objection to the country; is an Episcopalian. Call or address for two days, W. M., No. 204 West 25th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, with one child, a situation as gardener and farmer; understands his business in all its branches; his wife will take charge of the dairy and make herself useful; good reference. Address FARMER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant English married man, without family, the man as coachman, the wife as cook and laundress; is a careful driver; both understand their work; are willingly and obliging; good reference. Address H., coachman, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife, the man as gardener or coachman; is a good milker; understands his business thoroughly; the wife as good cook; good testimonials. Address for two days, J. H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man, well recommended from his last employer; no objection to the country. Address, for three days, WAITER, No. 119 Varick-st., City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS French waiter in a private family; can speak English; good City references; can teach French to small children. Call or address No. 27 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY arrived from Ireland, a situation as bartender; terms moderate till such time as he gets acquainted with his business. Apply at No. 458 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by an American married man, on a gentleman's place in the country; good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; first-class; English; single; age, 30 years; height, five feet nine inches; good City reference. Address T. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class gardener, German, single; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches. Address JOSEPH, seed store, No. 9 John-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A BOOK-KEEPER, HAVING TWELVE years' experience, desires an engagement with some mercantile firm; undoubted references furnished. Any communication addressed to Post Office Box No. 2,307 would meet with prompt attention.

DRUG CLERK—SITUATION WANTED.—A young man attending the Pharmaceutical College lectures will spend most of his time in store; is competent; City reference. Address DRUGGIST, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The best assortment in this City.
Our own manufacture. Warranted.
WARREN, WARD & CO.,
Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT C SPRING Clarence, built by Wood; cost $2,800; in fine order; also, superb velocipede for sale at a great bargain. Apply at private stable, No. 45 West 44th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 2 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, between University-place and 5th-av.—Elegant rooms, en suite or singly, for first-class families and gentlemen; the house newly frescoed and furnished throughout, comprises all modern improvements with table (private if desired) and appointments unexceptionable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING AN extra large well-furnished front room on the third floor, with gas, hot and cold water, would let, it, without board, at a very moderate price, to a gentleman and wife, or three or four single gentlemen; house two blocks from Union-square and five from Cooper Union. Address B. R., Station D.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE WINTER BY gentleman and wife; terms must be moderate; best of references given and required; must be between 23d and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address F. D., Box No. 5,489 Post Office, giving location of house and rooms, and terms.

A PARLOR, THREE LARGE BEDrooms and bath-room, on second floor, all upon the street, with pleasant prospect; rooms recently painted, papered and furnished; a dining-room separate, if desired; table private; no other boarders. No. 100 East 23d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 129TH-ST.—A young married couple, occupying a brown-stone house, will take a gentleman and his wife to board; plenty of room; well furnished; no children; terms moderate; references required. Inquire at No. 284 Pearl-st.

BOARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF adults desire to let, with board, a couple of choice front rooms, handsomely furnished and replete with every comfort, in a first-class house in West 23d-st.; references required. Address B. E., Box No. 5,396 Post Office.

NO. 159 WEST 11TH-ST.—DESIRABLE parties can obtain well-furnished parlor and bedroom, second floor, front, with board; house first-class; every improvement; neighborhood excellent; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THIRTIETH-st., near 4th and Madison avs., occupying their own house, would let to a gentleman a handsome furnished room with closet, gas, bath, &c.; breakfast if desired. Address H. C. S., Box No. 3,423 Post Office.

WANTED—NICELY FURNISHED APARTments for three adults, with board; private family preferred; location between 20th and 46th sts., and Madison and 6th avs. Address F., Post Office Box No. 1,512.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREvoort House.—A handsomely-furnished second floor; also a suite of rooms on third floor, with board; private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, CONsisting of four handsome rooms, bath, &c., to let with board, to a family; private table, if preferred; best references given and required. No. 31 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 63 CLINTON-PLACE, ADJOINing the Brevoort House, handsomely furnished rooms, single and en suite, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—NEWLY AND handsomely furnished parlors en suite; also single rooms; house and location unexceptionable, opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

VERY HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let with board at No. 50 West 24th-st.; table and accommodations first-class; references exchanged.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR A small family can find handsomely furnished rooms, with excellent board, at No. 55 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET, COMPLETE, consisting of four handsome rooms, bath, &c., with private table; house and location first-class; highest references. No. 21 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway, No. 150 West, to let with board, large handsome room, first floor; closets and water; high-stoop house. Also, corresponding room, second floor.

NO 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 8th-st.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, on the parlor and second floors, to let with board to families on reasonable terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; reference exchanged. Inquire at No. 215 East 10th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 55, BEtween 5th and 6th-avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or an entire floor, to let with first-class board; finest location in town.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a furnished room, without board, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, to single gentlemen, or would accommodate a gentleman and wife; terms reasonable. Call at No. 160 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor, with full or partial board; also, a nice front room on the third floor. Apply at No. 316 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN IN A first-class house; private family; No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.; moderate terms; reference.

MOST COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, singly or en suite, at No. 46 East 26th-st., fifth door east of Union League Clubhouse; just new furnished; reference required.

NO. 31 CLINTON-PLACE, 8TH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let; large and single, with first-class board; terms reasonable; reference; location unsurpassed.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant parlor with board; also, one or two rooms on third floor. No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., OPPOSITE Gramercy Park—Handsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for families and single gentlemen, to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE, FEW doors from Broadway.—A large comfortably furnished bedroom with closets for gentlemen only; also, hall bedroom. Terms very reasonable.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET—handsomely furnished rooms for families or single gentleman; house first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 31 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOME rooms on second and third floors, with first-class board.

A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE rooms, elegantly furnished, to let with board; private table if desired; terms moderate. No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHed rooms, without board, to gentlemen only; family strictly private; reference given and required.

ROOMS TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND floors, newly and handsomely furnished, with private table. No. 20 West 32d-st.

NO. 14 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. and University-place—Rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 14 EAST 32D-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms on second floor, front, with board, may be secured immediately; references.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, can be obtained at No. 44 West 12th-st.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT BOARD, to gentlemen only, at No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADIson-square—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED first floor, four rooms, convenient for light housekeeping; bedrooms with or without board; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST-ST. —Desirable suites of furnished rooms to let with private table. References required.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT meals, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. No. 24 West 30th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO VERY pleasant suites of rooms, with board, may be had in the first-class house as above; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR OCTOber and November. JAMES G. ROE.

DRY GOODS.

AT RONALDSON & MEARES.

NOW OPENING FROM AUCTION
Great bargains in rich black silk Fringes and Gimps, at about half usual price. Also 200 new lots Dress Trimmings, all bargains. Now opening, Bonnet Velvets, Trimming Satins, Sash Ribbons and Neck Ribbons all choice colors, Trimming Satins all colors, 150 yards Heavy Linen Back, fine quality.
Now opening our Fall importations of 100 Kid Gloves, all choice colors, every pair warranted or give another if they tear.
Now opening splendid line of Hosiery and Undergarments, Embroideries, Housekeeping Goods and Ready-made Underclothing, all at greatly reduced prices.
RONALDSON & MEARES,
Corner 6th-av. and 19th-st.

A SUPERIOR SELECTION OF REAL laces, black and white; also, some India shawls; to be disposed of at very low prices at No. 27 East 14th-st.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTment of imported toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

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THE ONLY RELIABLE AND SPLENdidly illustrated Fall and Winter fashions for ladies' and children's dress, with other highly entertaining and useful features, in the October number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, now ready.

GREAT DISPLAY OF FALL BONnets this day; new designs. Milliners supplied. Round Hats and Feathers, great bargains. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 877 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Save this.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels. Rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Managers and Lessees..............................DRYANE & CO.
GRAND HISTORICAL AND ROMANTIC FRENCH OPERA.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF MLLE. EUPHEMIE BLEAU, (without a vocal rival in this country,) From the Imperial Opera House, Paris.
THIS (FRIDAY) SEPT. 24, 1869, FOR THE FIRST TIME,
HALEVY'S ROMANTIC OPERA,
LES MOUSQUETAIRES DE LA REINE.
MLLE. BLEAU, (who will introduce Massé's celebrated Carnival de Venise,)
MLLE. GUILLEMOT AND M. TESTE, MM. GARREBEUCK, DUFOND and others.
Prices as usual. Seats for sale at the regular authorized ticket offices.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) FIRST GRAND MATINEE. LA JUIVE.
HERMANN, every THURSDAY and SATURDAY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY, 1 P. M., SEPT. 25,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
LA JUIVE.
Prices of reserved seats throughout the house, $1.

PAREPA-ROSA AT STEINWAY HALL.

SUNDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26,
GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT,
Tendered by the directors and artists of the PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the late AVONDALE CALAMITY.
By the liberal cooperation of Mr. W. STEINWAY, who gives the free use of the hall, and the following eminent artists of the popular PAREPA-ROSA COMPANY, the management are enabled to present A HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT, which, taken in connection with its charitable object, should result in a thoroughly substantial BENEFIT TO THE UNFORTUNATES.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA,
Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mrs. E. SEGUIN,
Miss FANY STOCKTON, Mr. W. CASTLE,
Mr. H. NORDBLOM, Mr. A. LAURANCE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. GUSTAVUS HALL,
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Mr. GEO. H. COLBY,
Sig. ROCCO, Mr. ALARD,
and Mr. CARL ROSA
have unhesitatingly tendered their valuable services.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.
The sale of seats commences on Friday, at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. PAREPA-ROSA.
ENGLISH OPERA. MARITANA.
LAST NIGHT BUT SEVEN OF THE SEASON.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as MARITANA TO-NIGHT.
Mrs. E. Seguin, Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Laurance and Howard in their popular roles.
CARL ROSA...Conductor
GRAND BOHEMIAN GIRL MATINEE TO-MORROW,
at $1; without extra charge for securing seats.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA AS ARLINE,
supported by the same excellent cast as previously.
Seats secured six days in advance at the French Theatre, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.
SATURDAY NIGHT, FRA DIAVOLO. GREAT CAST.

STEINWAY HALL—PATTI CONCERTS

MAX STRAKOSCH...................................DIRECTOR
The public is respectfully informed that the greatest living concert vocalist,
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI,
will make her first appearance in New-York since her return from Europe, in
FOUR (4) GRAND PATTI CONCERTS,
on SATURDAY, 25th, MONDAY, 27th, WEDNESDAY, 29th, and THURSDAY, 30th Sept.,
at 8 o'clock, assisted by
Mons. THEODORE RITTER, the great classical Pianist, his first appearance in America;
Mons. J. F. PRUME, the eminent Violin Virtuoso;
Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN, the popular Primo Tenore, and
MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.
Seats now at Steinway Hall; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
N. B.—The $1 50 seats at Steinway Hall ticket office only.
TUESDAY, Sept. 28—Brooklyn Academy.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
LAST WEEK OF
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 24, AT 8.
1. Overture, "Don Giovanni"..............................Mozart
2. Waltz, "Vorstaedtler".....................................Lanner
3. Ave Maria...Schubert
4. Polka Mazurka, "Lob der Frauen" } Strauss
   Polka Schnell, "Jocus" }
5. Air Hongroise, with Variations.........................Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
6. Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream"
   Mendelssohn
7. { Andante, "Symphony No. 5 C Minor" } Beethoven
8. { Finale... }
9. Overture, "Zampa"...Herold
10. Waltz, "Hochzeits Klaenge"...........................Strauss
11. Polka, "Central Park Garden"..........................Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
12. March, "Dueppler Storm"...............................Piefke
ADMISSION, THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.
SATURDAY, LAST GRAND GALA NIGHT.
TUESDAY—CLOSE OF THE SEASON—BENEFIT OF MR. J. LEVY.

LACROSSE. LACROSSE.

Last Friday and Saturday having been stormy, the concluding games in the City of New-York, for the present, will be played by the Indians at Jones' Woods, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 24 and 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.

Corner 14th-st. and 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
THE NINE MUSES.
By Joseph Fagnani.
Being original portraits from life of nine beautiful American ladies in classical costumes.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR Queen's County Agricultural Society, at Mineola, L. I., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 28, 29 and Oct. 1.
Premiums awarded on all articles connected with agriculture, horticulture, the mechanic arts and household industry.
For entries and space apply to
JOHN HAROLD, Secretary, Mineola, Long Island.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT of the ENGINEERS' CLAM-BAKE ASSOCIATION has been postponed, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, until SATURDAY, 25th inst., same hour and place.
JAMES MURPHY, President.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train. (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.
For Middleton and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Newburg and Way, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
WM. R. BARR, General Passenger Agent.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—On and after Sept. 15, the trains will leave Roosevelt and Grand street Ferries as follows: 8 A. M., Mail and Passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 2:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue; 4:50 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays, through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays, through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. For further particulars see timetables. R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M., 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the most valuable safeguard ever attached to railway trains. It is in use on thousands of cars, and its value proved in hundreds of incontestable demonstrations.
It is now in use on all the lines between New-York, Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul, via New-York Central and Lake Shore.
WM. G. CREAMER & SON, No. 19 Platt-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. W. TAYLEURE..MANAGER
FRIDAY, SEPT. 24.
ONE NIGHT MORE
OF MR.
J. JEFFERSON
AS
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MOST POSITIVELY HIS
LAST APPEARANCE.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE HIGHLY-SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNANIMOUSLY PRONOUNCED BY DELIGHTED AND CROWDED HOUSES TO BE THE BEST EVER YET PRODUCED.
Topsy, (her original character), Mrs. G. C. HOWARD
Lawyer Marks....(the irresistible)....Mr. G. L. FOX
NEW SCENERY AND NEW-YORK FAVORITES.
NEW SCENERY AND NEW-YORK FAVORITES.
Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. J. B. Studley, Mr. George Becks, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mr. Asa Cushman, Mr. E. T. Sinclair, Miss Ida Vernon, Miss A. Cushman, Miss Lily Vining, Miss Flora Lee, Miss K. Germain, Mrs. T. J. Hind, Mr. Geo. Johnson, Mr. H. Cunningham, Mr. J. B. Charles, Mr. G. F. Ketchum, Mr. J. L. Lewis, Mr. S. Wright.
Matinees at 2, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
UNDENIABLE AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
of Boucicault's new drama of Modern Life, entitled
FORMOSA;
OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
The play will be superbly mounted.
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC, AND A
GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Box sheet open six days in advance.
MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AT 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DREAMS,
LAST NIGHTS.
Last matinee SATURDAY next. Next MONDAY, for the first time in ten years, the grand old comedy entitled
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
with new scenery and a fine cast.
On MONDAY, Oct. 4, TWELFTH NIGHT and Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY—Corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ONE MILLION WONDERS ALWAYS ON VIEW.
30 cents—GENERAL ADMISSION—30 cents.
Afternoon at 2—KING'S MUSKETEERS.
C. W. BARRY. RAND SISTERS.
Evening at 8—WIP WAN WINKLE.
ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS, Emeline, Alice, Christine.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ANOTHER GREAT ENTERTAINMENT.
SHOEMAKER OF TOULOUSE,
HANDY ANDY, &c.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M. ON 3D-AV., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
This is the most complete exhibition ever made by the Institute.
THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT, NOW IN FULL MOTION, is a wonderful display, with the Bullock Printing Press, Lyell's Looms, and hundreds of machines driven by steam and electricity. The exhibition is enlivened WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons and EVERY EVENING by a fine ORCHESTRA. REFRESHMENTS of the BEST kind in the building. Season tickets for gentlemen, $3; for ladies, $2; single admission, 50 cents; children under 12 years, 25 cents. Packages of 25 tickets for shops at 30 cents each. Entrances on 2d and 3d avs. HOW TO GET TO THE FAIR.—The Second and Third avenue and Belt Line Railroads, with extra cars running, afford ample, cheap and direct means of access. FROM BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY AND THE WEST SIDE.—Extra cars will run on the Fifty-ninth-street Belt Line Railroad, intersecting the THIRD and all other avenue railroads, the Hudson and East River steamers, railroads and ferries, till the Close of the exhibition at night, during its continuance.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—A VALUABLE PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, PHAETON, DOG CART, &C., &C.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock, at the private stable on Washington-alley, between 8th-st. and Washington-square, third stable from University-place, a valuable private establishment, consisting of A PAIR OF SORREL HORSES, 15½ hands, long tails, 7 and 8 years old, very stylish drivers, perfectly sound and kind in all harness, cost $2,500. A COUPE, pole and shafts, in fine order, made by Brewster; A PHAETON, in good order, made by J. C. Parker; AN ENGLISH PHAETON, pole and shafts; A DOG CART, made by Brewster; A LIGHT WAGON, pole and shafts; an English double harness, two sets do., made by best City makers, four suits blankets, robes, stable furniture, stove, boilers, &c., &c., the property of a family leaving for Europe. Every article will be sold to the highest bidder, and can be seen at the above stables any day before 11 and after 4 o'clock, until sale. The right to sell the horses at private sale only reserved.

By J. H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC sale, on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Hoboken, by order of Hon. E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury,
THE IRON STEAMER "VIRGIN,"
now lying at the Sectional Dock, Hoboken; Clyde built; length, 216 feet; breadth, 24 feet 5 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 441 84-100; engines double oscillating.
TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. of the amount bid to be deposited by the successful bidder at the time of sale. The remainder to be paid on confirmation of the sale by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of the vessel.
A tug will leave the Barge Office Wharf, foot of Whitehall-st., at 11 A. M., on the above-named day, for the convenience of those who wish to attend the sale.
For further particulars inquire of
M. H. GRINNELL, Collector of Customs, New-York.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.
BANKRUPT SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY.—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. DEY, bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that Aldridge & Wood will sell by order of the undersigned assignee of the above-named bankrupt, at public auction, at the factory known as the factory of the
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
at Kearney, Hudson County, N. J., on
MONDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1869, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
the following articles of the bankrupt estate, viz.: Six horses, 100 wheelbarrows, 1 platform scale, a number of carts, wagons, harness, bags, farm and other tools, a quantity of office furniture, consisting of an iron safe, desks, chairs, &c., and also about 2,200 tons of unmanufactured fertilizers, consisting of night soil and offal and a quantity of barrels and barrel materials.—Dated Sept. 14, 1869.
(Signed) WILLIAM C. AMERMAN,
N. B.—Terms cash. Assignee.

SEVENTY-FIFTH AUCTION SALE

OF
SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1869.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock, noon,
NINETY THOUSAND TONS
of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during October, 1869.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pianos, carpets, sewing machines, silver-plated ware, cutlery, desks, &c., &c. Full particulars in catalogue.
ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
A Setter Dog, 2 years old, Mr. Gibbons' stock, well broken.
ALSO,
A large lot of army equipments, consisting of leather traces, pole straps, belts, sword knots, &c., &c., to be sold without reserve.

O. H. PIERSON, Navy-yard Auctioneer.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD. }
UNITED STATES NAVY ORDNANCE SALE.—Will be sold on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 M., at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, by order of S. W. Godon, Commandant, a very large lot of serviceable and unserviceable ordnance, consisting of 100 barrels powder, heavy guns, rifled guns, cannon, swords, cutlasses, pistols, revolvers, navy pistols, muskets, battle axes, brass scraps, borings, shot, shell, &c. For terms, further particulars, catalogues, &c., inquire of JOHN I. ALMY, Captain United States Navy, Inspector of Ordnance Brooklyn Navy-yard.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, at the auction rooms, No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway, commencing at 10½ o'clock, we shall sell an immense amount of household furniture of every conceivable description suitable for parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement. It is no less than the entire furniture of a very large house, removed to the auction rooms for convenience of sale. It is mostly of the medium quality, and yet much that is elegant. Also all the French plate pier and mantel mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, mattresses, kitchen goods, &c. Catalogues giving particulars out early Saturday morning.
N. B. Carpets, &c. will be sold about 2 o'clock P. M.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.—BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, mattresses, quilts, blankets, sheets, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, china, glass, &c.
Catalogues now ready at No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 24, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
Licorice Paste—100 cases stock Licorice Paste.
Sardines—100 cases Sardines, half boxes, slightly stained.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY, at No. 427 Broadway, between Canal and Howard sts., on FRIDAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock. Trade invited. Catalogues at sale.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

CORNER 8TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
14TH WEEK. 14TH
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY
TO WITNESS
DELILLE'S admirable Translation of SARDOU'S Great Historical and Gorgeous Military Drama,
PATRIE.
PATRIE.
PATRIE.
(Fatherland.)
DONNA DOLORES...........LUCILLE WESTERN.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

CARD.

Miss LUCILLE WESTERN respectfully announces that the
ONE HUNDREDTH NIGHT
of her engagement, TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, is set apart for her
BENEFIT,
When she will appear ONCE MORE as
LADY ISABEL VANE and MADAME VINE in EAST LYNNE,
The occasion giving Miss Western an opportunity in New-York of completing her
ONE THOUSANDTH
representation of that character. Box sheet now open.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Sept. 24, 1869.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK
Sheridan's comedy of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with its extraordinary cast, handsome scenery and complete appointments.
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 27,
will be produced Mr. T. W. Robertson's last
NEW COMEDY,
entitled
PROGRESS.
The characters in the play will be sustained by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. LEONARD, Miss LOUISA MOORE, (who will make her first appearance on this occasion,) and Mrs. J. SEFTON.
The comedy will be produced with NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, and all requisite care in every particular.
Mr. Wallack begs to announce that he has in preparation Tom Taylor's most charming comedy, AN UNEQUAL MATCH, which has not been performed for two years; also Mr. Robertson's exquisite play of CASTE. These will alternate with ENTIRELY NEW PIECES by the most distinguished authors of the day, thus carrying out the system of continued NOVELTY and VARIETY, which has always been most acceptable to the frequenters of his theatre.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss EFFIE GERMON.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
MISS BATEMAN,
in her great and original character of
LEAH,
supported by
Miss BLANCHE DE BAR,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON,
and the entire stock company.
FIRST LEAH MATINEE,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, AT 2.
SATURDAY EVENING,
revival of
ENOCH ARDEN.
Principal characters represented by Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. E. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EXTRA.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25,
revival of
ENOCH ARDEN.
An entirely new dramatisation of Tennyson's beautiful poem, by Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON, with all the original and effective scenery, costumes, music, &c.
The cast will embrace the full strength of the company, with
Miss FANNY MORANT.....as.....MIRIAM LANE
Miss BLANCHE DE BAR.....as.....ANNIE LEIGH
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.....as.....ENOCH ARDEN

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
HERMANN AND HIS BROTHER,
THE WONDERFUL PRESTIDIGITATEURS.
STARTLING TRICKS,
MARVELOUS NEW FEATS,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23,
AND
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25,
FRENCH OPERA.
SATURDAY, MATINEE.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.—NEW EXcitement, new people and old favorites.—MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, the Brennans; the only Eph Horn; the coming man, Ed Banker; the Queen of the Air, Boschell; the great Hindle; Gus Williams, the favorite; Sniffen, the boy wonder; Mme. Devere, the favorite danseuse; Rollin Howard, the Parepa of America and the acknowledged Nonpariel of his profession; the Waverley favorite, Miss Polly Daly; the banjoist, Billy Carter. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, at popular prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents. The Brennans, the great Hindle and Mr. Gus Williams will perform every night at the Olympic Theatre, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

TAMMANY.—GREAT BILL—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.—FIFTH APPEARANCE OF JAMES MACE in Statuesque Illustrations; RIZARELLI BROTHERS, Sheridan and Mack; Harry Gurr, the Lauris, Moe and Goodrich. Last night of the Queen of Hearts. To-night benefit of Pauline Markham; scenes from Ixion. Saturday Matinee at 2.

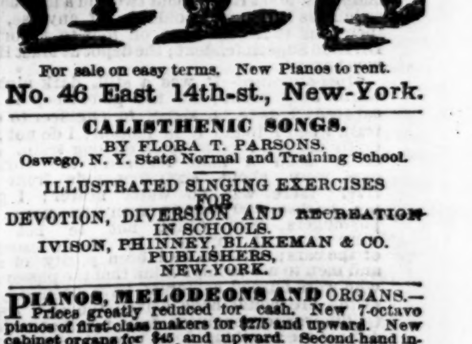
THE TURF.

EXTRA DAY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
FRIDAY, Sept. 24, 1869.
Premium and Stake, $2,375.
W. H. Borst names b. g. John J. Bradley.
Dan Mace names b. g. Confidence.
Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
Also,
Premium and Stake, $2,375.
M. Roden names b. g. Captain Gill.
W. H. Borst names br. g. Old Put.
Two-mile heats, to wagons.
Cars leave Fulton ferry direct for the track every five minutes. Trotting to commence at 2½ o'clock.
Good day and track.
The charge for admission will be as follows: To the field, $1; Grand Stand and Quarter stretch, $1 extra for gentlemen; no charge for ladies. To Club House (by introduction only,) residents of New-York and Brooklyn, gentlemen, $10; no charge for ladies. Out-of-town residents, $5. EDWARD P. MORRIS, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE



For sale on easy terms. New Pianos to rent.
No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

CALISTHENIC SONGS.

BY FLORA T. PARSONS.
Oswego, N. Y. State Normal and Training School.
ILLUSTRATED SINGING EXERCISES
FOR
DEVOTION, DIVERSION AND RECREATION
IN SCHOOLS.
IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.
PUBLISHERS,
NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR dancing will commence at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 4.
Will commence at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., ON SATURDAY, OCT. 2.
Morning, afternoon or evening classes for families. Evening classes for gentlemen.
For terms, hours, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 82 5th-av., cor. 14th-st., will reopen SATURDAY, Sept. 25. Morning, afternoon and evening classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Instruction in light gymnastics by Dr. Martin, on Mondays and Thursdays at 3½ P. M. Circulars at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

CARL MARWIG, PROFESSOR FROM the Royal Academy of Stockholm, will open his Dancing and Gymnastic Academy, Oct. 4, at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Application at the office, No. 212 5th-av., daily from 1 to 3 P. M.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy is now open at No. 130 State-st., corner of Court. Send for a circular. Classes for beginners TUESDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for ladies and children; evenings for gentlemen.

M. HLASKO, INSTRUCTOR OF Dancing at the leading Seminaries of New-York, will resume his classes for families and gentlemen at 64 West 34th-st., Saturday, Oct. 2. Send for circulars.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 361 Broome-st. and No. 133 West 32d-st. Instruction every day and evening.

THE MAST HOPE DISASTER.

Trial of James Griffin, the Engineer—Detailed Statements of Witnesses—Summing Up of Counsel.

The September Term of the Pike County (Penn.) Court opened at Milford on Monday, George R. Barrett, President Judge of the Twenty-second Judicial District, presiding; Geo. T. Heller and Wm. Westfall, Esqs., Associates.

The case of Engineer James Griffin, under arrest for alleged criminal negligence in causing the railroad disaster at Mast Hope, on the 14th of July last, by which seven lives were lost, was brought to the attention of the Grand Jury by John D. Biddis, Esq., District-Attorney. The Grand Jury came into Court on the 21st, having found an indictment against Griffin for misdemeanor, under the Railroad law of 1865; conviction under that act involving the penalty of imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a term not exceeding five years, and a fine not exceeding $5,000.

On the 22d Griffin was arraigned and pleaded "Not guilty," and the trial commenced. A formidable array of counsel appeared in the case—for the Commonwealth, John D. Biddis, Esq., District-Attorney Hon. D. M. Van Auken, Wm. H. Jessup, Esq., of Montrose, and S. E. Dimmick, Esq., of Honesdale. George E. Rust, Esq., an officer of the Erie Railway Company, and J. M. Allerton, Esq., an attorney for the Company, were present in Court assisting in conducting the prosecution. The prisoner's counsel were Hon. George W. Woodward, of Wilkesbarre; Ralph W. Little, Esq., of Montrose, and John Nyce, Esq.

The following persons were impaneled as a jury to try the case: Peter Wagner, Joseph C. Lattimore, Randal Kelly, Isaac W. Van Gorden, George Pearson, John T. Lee, John Gould, John W. Frazier, Nelson Dewitt, Frank Riley, Albert S. Jagger, Oliver Pellett.

The Court-room was densely thronged with spectators, among whom were many ladies, and the deepest interest was manifested in the case. Among those present were Griffin's wife and two little children, and a number of his friends from Susquehanna Depot, where he resides. Griffin himself, a well-appearing, middle-sized man, sat by the side of his counsel paying close attention to the proceedings, and evidently anxious as to the result.

Mr. Jessup opened the case for the Commonwealth with a brief statement of the alleged facts in the case as bearing against the prisoner. His statement closed, he called the first witness for the prosecution:

TESTIMONY OF SUPERINTENDENT REDINGTON.

Geo. S. Redington testified in substance as follows: Griffin was employed by the Company as locomotive engineer on train No. 39, a freight train; Griffin's train was to lay off at Mast Hope for passenger trains Nos. 7 and 3 to pass. (Rules and regulations of the Company produced,) and witness testified that they were in force on the 14th of July; on the morning when I arrived there, portions of train No. 3 and train No. 39 were there, the freight engine across the track, and a number of cars and the depot burned; I saw, also, what I supposed to be the remains of several persons.

Cross-examined.—I do not know how long Griffin had been in the employ of the Company; I suppose he was in the employ of Company when I came on Division; did not know him; train dispatcher, in my absence, has charge of starting trains; W. L. Kimball was engine dispatcher, and Benj. Thomas train dispatcher on the Delaware Division; heard train No. 3 was behind time; do not know; did not see Griffin at Mast Hope; think I saw him at Lackawaxen, on my way to disaster; where accident occurred there was an ordinary curve; the duty of the engine dispatcher is to see that engines are ready to go out, and engineers are produced.

TESTIMONY OF J. W. GUPPY.

Am Assistant General Superintendent of the road. (Book shown to witness.) These are the general regulations for running trains.

TESTIMONY OF J. D. BROWN.

On the night of July 14, 1869, I was in the employ of the Erie Company as conductor of extra No. 39; started from Port Jervis about ten minutes past eight P. M.—eight o'clock is regular leaving time; that night I ran as far as Mast Hope; the engineer of the train was James Griffin; fireman, Milton Deane; flagman, Edward Smith; I was required to remain at Mast Hope until trains Nos. 7 and 3 had passed. We took the switch—the switch is nearly half a mile long. The rear end of the caboose was about thirty car lengths from the east end of the switch. I had forty-two cars and caboose that night. After I passed in the switch, I closed the switch and went into the caboose, and remained there. I was in the switch at 10:40. The table required me to leave Mast Hope at 11:27. No. 7 was due there at 10:48. It came there about 10:58—seven to ten minutes late. No. 3 was due there at 11:12. I think it arrived at Mast Hope twenty-five to twenty-seven minutes late. When they passed my caboose it was about 11:48. I heard the whistle of No. 3 when it was coming. I was on the hind end of my train; my train was not in motion when I heard the whistle; it was a very long and loud whistle, more so than usual; I did not give any signal to my engineer to start the train when No. 3 was passing; gave no authority to any person to give signal to start; my train was not in motion when engine of No. 3 passed my caboose; I was standing at that time on rear portion of my train, with lamp in hand; just as the first car of No. 3, next to tender, passed, I observed my train make a forward movement; I should judge it moved three or four car lengths—a car length is thirty-two feet; I next felt a sudden stoppage of train; the engine of train, I should think, would move a full car length before caboose would move; when I felt the jar, I immediately started for head of train; could not see head end of train from caboose; I started under supposition that my train was off the track; about half way up I met flagman of No. 3; on going further I saw a portion of passenger train standing on track, and partly on fire; I went back to my caboose after a water bucket and an ax; I went back to the train, and tried to use them; the engine of No. 3 was in the ditch, partly covered up with the wreck of the baggage car and the first coach; the fire was on the track, underneath the cars, at the platform of the depot; the forward truck and drivers of my engine were off the track, against the sleeping car; I saw the trucks of six cars that had been burned after the fire; the smoking car was telescoped by the baggage car; by telescoping I mean that one car had run inside of the other; the place of the conductor is in the caboose, and I was in the caboose when I heard whistle of No. 3; saw the headlight of engine of No. 3 twenty car lengths; it was less than a minute from the time I heard the whistle till the engine of No. 3 passed my caboose; when I heard the whistle I told my two brakemen to get out on the train; one got out just as the train passed, and the other was still in the caboose when we stopped; I do not know what became of the flagman; I remained at Mast Hope about two and a half hours' as long as I thought I could be of any use, and then went to Lackawaxen on foot to report to Division Superintendent; the depot at Mast Hope was burned.

Cross-examined—It was a still, dark night, a warm July night; did not go to sleep in my caboose; I gave no signal to engineer to stop train when I found it in motion; I do not generally use bell-rope to signal on long train, generally send a man forward; the burning cars were about sixty-five rods from the river; there was no water nearer; I gave my bucket and ax to men to use; the passengers who could not be got out were jammed in fast by the telescoping of the cars; if there had been plenty of axes and men to use them, I think that the passengers who were burned could not have been got out, as the fire would have driven the men away; Griffin was my engineer only for that night; I did not see anything done toward releasing the passengers or stopping the fire, as I went to work to save the rear passenger coaches by removing them from the burning wreck.

TESTIMONY OF E. C. SMITH.

I was flagman on first extra to No. 39 on the night of the accident; I got off at the switch at Mast Hope to let train in, and then went to forward end of switch; I was on the engine a few moments, and then went on the platform of the depot; went there for the purpose of opening the switch to let my train out as soon as No. 3 had passed; the spur was right for trains to pass on the main track; I heard the whistle of No. 3 as it came; also saw the head lights of the engine as it approached on the curve; my light being poor, I sat down on the platform to turn up the wick for more light, when No. 3 came along; I was sitting with my back toward No. 3; I was knocked senseless; I was thrown over a fence near by; a brakeman picked me up; before the collision our engine was standing about two car lengths from the main track; did not give any signal to engineer to move forward, nor did I see any other person give signal.

TESTIMONY OF MILTON DEANE.

I was the fireman on the engine of the freight train spoken of; on our arrival at Mast Hope that night, the train went on the side switch; we were about two car lengths from the main track; I saw train No. 3 within nine or ten car lengths of my engine; I did not hear No. 3 whistle, as we had the safety valve open, and the steam escaping from our engine prevented our hearing the whistle; we were on the engine, moving toward the main track, when I heard the train coming; Griffin was on the engine, moving it forward; we got on the frog, where the spur comes on the main track, when the other train struck us; when I discovered No. 3 nine or ten feet off, we were on the spur; at the time I had my fire-rake in my hand; I asked Griffin where we was going; he gave me no answer, and I concluded it was best for me to jump off; I think if he had heard me he would have answered; I jumped off the engine on the side opposite the main track; should think No. 3 struck us about the time I got off; No. 3 struck the forward end of our engine about the cylinder, and No. 3's engine was thrown over the bank; all but three sleeping coaches of the train were burned; after the collision I went to my engine and met Mr. Griffin, the engineer; spoke to him and went then to see if anybody was hurt; the fireman of the passenger train came to me with his hand burned, and I tied it up; in a short time saw the fire in the cars; Griffin was on the engine the whole time we remained on the switch; our train started a little before I saw No. 3 approaching; after the accident I was on engine with Griffin and remained about five minutes; both got off together; do not recollect seeing him again that night.

Cross-examined—It was a warm, murky, dark night; we were on the switch over half an hour; I slept before No. 7 arrived; she woke me up; don't know whether Griffin was asleep; think he was also asleep; when I spoke to Griffin I think if he had not been asleep he would have answered me; after the accident the conductors, brakemen, passengers and people near by, were at the wreck; did not see people bring water, or endeavor to extricate passengers, as I was engaged in pushing the cars back; but a short time before No. 3 came Griffin was leaning his head against the backboard in a half reclining position; after the collision the first words Griffin said to me was, "My God, Milt., what's this run into us?" I then went off to look after the ruin; to start the engine he had to pull the lever; he could do this sitting down, but not in the reclining position he was in; when I returned to the engine he was sitting down; I did not start the engine.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES COFFIN.

I was engineer running train No. 3 West; left Port Jervis at forty-eight minutes past ten P. M.; was twenty-eight minutes late; I ran the distance from Port Jervis to Mast Hope—twenty-eight miles—in one hour; when I came to Mast Hope I gave the station signal—a long whistle; about half or three-quarters of a mile from station, I should judge; I saw the freight train standing on the switch; when I passed the caboose I did not see anything wrong. This witness repeated the story of the disaster as already given.

At the conclusion of the testimony the counsel proceeded to sum up.

The Carr's Rock Disaster.

John Bowen, charged with causing the Carr's Rock disaster on the Erie Railroad, pleaded guilty on Wednesday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Milford, Penn.

Speaker Younglove.

New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to express to you the amazement which I, in common with many men of all parties feel, at the unwarranted attack of your correspondent "Chemung," upon the character, political and private, of Truman G. Younglove, Speaker of the Assembly.

If his statements were true, I should not object to so severe an attack in a Republican paper, upon a prominent Republican official; for, political friendship should not be permitted to cover private or official corruption. The private character of Speaker Younglove is above reproach. No man is more implicitly trusted with important interests, in the community in which he lives, and by those who should, and do, know him. He is often solicited to assume the delicate duties of trustee and executorship, because of his well-known integrity, while his business position as President of a large manufacturing company, and also as President of a national bank, indicate the confidence which those place in him whose interests are involved in the management of these institutions. The remark of "Chemung" that "he is a bold, reckless and unscrupulous man," contains a selection of epithets directly opposite to the real character of the Speaker; who, on the contrary, is a quiet, mild, considerate and conscientious man, and highly regarded in the church of which he is an efficient member.

One of the reasons given by your correspondent for the faith that is in him is, that the Assembly over which the Speaker presided, acquired an awful reputation for venality and corruption. Assail your own Assembly, if you choose, but, pray, do not hold the Speaker responsible for its acts, when the scope of his office merely is to put the questions brought before it to vote. But the great trouble with your correspondent is, it seems, that Mr. Younglove, as is alleged, used the influence of his office in aid of the election of Mr. Fenton as Senator, instead of Mr. Morgan. If Mr. Younglove had, instead, used the influence of his office to insure the election of Morgan instead of Fenton, the quill of "Chemung" might never have been plucked from its native goose, for anything it would have ever written against the action of the Speaker in that respect. "It was openly charged at the time that positions on committees" were offered for votes, says "Chemung." It was openly charged, say I, that $250,000 in cash was used on behalf of Senator Morgan in that struggle; that twelve members of Congress were at Albany to lobby for him; and that the whole power of the Whisky Ring was brought to his aid. But do these charges, on either or both sides, become facts, simply because they are "openly charged?" And yet this is the kind of evidence on which your correspondent "Chemung" has based his assault against Speaker Younglove. It so chanced that, after reading this communication of "Chemung," the first two men I met were two Democratic Ex-Senators, who both stated that they had never known or heard of anything to impugn the private or political integrity of Speaker Younglove.

A REPUBLICAN.

The Bank Troubles in Quebec—Another Defalcation Reported.

From the Quebec Mercury, Sept. 20.

The following is published as a correct statement of facts in connection with the recent defalcation: Mr. Christian, Inspector of the Bank of Montreal, in the course of his inspection, found reason to apprehend irregularities of a serious character on the part of the Manager, Mr. Harris. These irregularities were carried on and concealed from time to time by the exchange of accepted checks between the Manager of the Bank of Montreal and the agent of the city, serving to cover from one period to another the overdrawn account of E. Sanderson & Co., brokers, in this city. Messrs. Sanderson & Co. having, it is said, met with heavy losses by speculations in New-York, (principally in stock of the New-York Central Railroad,) had, it seems, to resort to this means of covering their banking account. Mr. Harris, the Manager of the Bank of Montreal, on finding that these irregularities were discovered, left for the United States. The gross amount of loss incurred reaches $140,000, which falls mainly upon or involves the Bank of Montreal, the City Bank and the Bank Nationale. The Bank of Montreal disputes the validity of the acceptances represented by the initials of their Manager, and as to the Bank Nationale, it seems they are involved in the dispute only so far as to which party is liable to them—the City Bank, who deposited those checks, or the Bank of Montreal, whose Manager initialed them. The Bank Nationale has paid up its acceptances. The amount in question between the City Bank and the Bank of Montreal is about $95,000.

It has been discovered that Mr. Edward H. Ahern, employed as a clerk in the Quebec agency of the City Bank, is a defaulter to the amount of $40,000, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest, but it is not likely that he will be apprehended, as he is reported to have left for the United States on Saturday. The defalcation has caused much astonishment, as Mr. Ahern was generally considered a respectable, trustworthy young man of regular habits.

Oil Explosion at Penhorn City, N. J.

At about 9:30 o'clock last night an oil train on the Erie Railway at Penhorn, N. J., caught fire, and was destroyed, with 2,000 barrels of oil and a large amount of property that was situated near the track. The place at which the disaster occurred is a collection of oil tanks, sheds and platforms situated two miles west of the Bergen Tunnel, and owned by the Erie Railway Company. A train of tank cars loaded with crude oil was backed down to the "City" at the hour named, and one of the car tanks having been uncovered preparatory to drawing off the oil, the light of a workman's lantern came into immediate contact with the escaping gas. An instant explosion was the result, and the flames spread with such rapidity that eleven cars were within a short space of time enveloped. Three cars, with the locomotive, were detached and moved away from the burning ones, and the fire spread no further westward. The large iron tanks, holding thousands of barrels each, were in close proximity to the flames, and narrowly escaped destruction. Fire companies from Hudson City, West Hoboken and New-Durham were present, and at midnight they had succeeded in nearly extinguishing the flames. The track, however, was burned; several small buildings were destroyed, and trains passing over the road were delayed. The loss is estimated at $25,000 to $30,000.

Defalcation of a Wall-Street Broker.

The President of the Stock Exchange yesterday read to the Board a communication from a member of the large banking firm of Vandeventer & Co., of No. 17 Wall-street, announcing that they would not be able to deliver either the stock or the gold for which they had contracted. The letter explained that Mr. Headley, a junior member of the firm, had absconded with all its funds, leaving the firm unable to tell what were its assets or liabilities. Mr. Charles Vandeventer, the letter said, is now in St. Louis, but has been telegraphed for. His brother has gone in pursuit of Headley. In conclusion, the letter asked that the Board make all due allowances for the firm until they could ascertain something about their business. The amount of the defalcation is not definitely known.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Kings County Republican Assembly District Conventions.

The nine Republican Assembly District Conventions of Kings County met last night for the purpose of electing delegates to the Syracuse Convention to be held on the 29th inst. The following were chosen:

First District.—State—Isaac Beurne, C. R. Phillips. Judiciary—L. M. Peck, M. C. Earle, J. B. King.

Second District.—State—Joseph Reeve, A. B. Thorne, Edward Coburn, E. L. Sanderson. Judiciary—Hon. Theodore Hinsdale.

Third District.—State—Julius E. Ludden, Jas. Fairbairn, Thomas Earle. Judiciary—Chauncey M. Felt, E. J. Spooner, Wm. Weston.

Independent.—State—Wm. H. Burleigh, E. D. Webster. Judiciary—Charles Condit, John Frebkin, J. B. Brinsmade.

Fourth District.—State—Ira A. Kimball, John Williams, Wm. Richardson. Judiciary—George Thomas, John Q. Adams, A. B. Richardson.

Fifth District.—State—H. E. Wheeler, Jesse C. Rowan, A. P. Higgins, H. P. Crozier. Judiciary—Wm. W. Goodrich, Timothy C. Cronin, Addison G. Rice.

Sixth District.—Convention adjourned until to-night.

Seventh District.—State—George B. McGrath, Charles P. Raymond. The Convention failed to agree upon the other delegates, and adjourned until to-morrow evening.

Eighth District.—State—A. M. Bliss, George C. Bennett, D. Lyster. Judiciary—C. Perry, J. Wilkeyson, S. L. Carlisle.

Ninth District.—State—A. G. Williams, John Oakey, J. L. Guischard. Judiciary—Charles Jones, J. W. Stillwell, John Winslow.

Independent.—State—Geo. H. Davenport, John Ives, Barnett Johnson. Judiciary—A. B. Stillwell, Jno. Matthews, Henry Miller.

It will be observed that some of the Conventions elected one and some three delegates to the Judiciary Convention. This difference of action resulted from misapprehension on the part of some of the delegates. The Judiciary Convention has not yet been ordered by the General Committee, and the delegates elected thereto were so elected in anticipation of that order.

Thirteenth Ward Republican Association.

At a meeting of this Association at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton streets, last evening, resolutions were adopted approving the action of the Central Committee, in adopting a plan for a new enrollment and a reorganization of the Republican Party in December next.

German Democratic Club of the Twenty-second Ward.

The German Democrats of the Twenty-second Ward met at No. 342 West Forty-second-street last night, and organized a club for the ensuing State and charter elections. The following are the officers of the club: Colonel A. F. Wutschel, President; Robert Greenthal and H. Eppstim, Vice-Presidents; John Kropacz, Secretary; Franz Unger, Treasurer. The main business of the evening was the nomination of a German-American citizen of the ward for Civil Judge of the Seventh Judicial District. Mr. H. Loewenberg was nominated as candidate, and it was resolved to urge his nomination by the Tammany Hall organization.

Seventeenth Ward German Democratic Club.

This Club last evening nominated Mr. Eicholl for Civil Justice of the Fourth District. The Club also issued a printed platform declaring its intention to support for office only honest citizens irrespective of their party claims; and also declaring the resolve of the Germans of the Seventeenth Ward to support to the utmost the claims of German American citizens for office. It was resolved to support the movement for the introduction of the study of German in public schools.

Queens County Delegates to Republican Conventions.

On Wednesday afternoon a Convention was held in Jamaica, to choose delegates to the Republican State and Judicial Conventions. To the State Convention the following persons were delegated: Peter Haslam, Newtown; William R. Cummings, Jamaica, and Bernard Hendrickson, Hempstead. To the Judicial Convention the following persons were delegated: Theodore Cogswell, Jamaica; George F. Sherman, Newtown; J. S. Snedeker, Hempstead.

The Rosendale Hotel Murder—Trial of Wallace McDaniels.

The trial of Wallace McDaniels for the murder of Thomas E. Corwin, at the Rosendale Hotel, near McComb's Dam, Morrisania, on the 22d of May last, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at White Plains yesterday, J. C. Dykman, Esq., District-Attorney, appearing for the people, and Chauncey Shaffer and John Bates, Esq., for the prisoner.

District-Attorney Dykman in opening the case said it would appear that McDaniels and Corwin resided at the same house. McDaniels' wife, or the woman whom he claimed as his wife, and who is known here in this case as Mrs. Julia A. Andrews, also lived there. There appears to have been a difficulty between McDaniels and Corwin. Corwin entered the bar-room with his child, and that was the last time he ever went into the house alive. He soon came out of the house and stood on the stoop in front. He was shortly followed by the prisoner, with a club, with which he struck Corwin on the head three or more blows, and then went into the house. McDaniel and Mrs. Andrews came out, took hold of Corwin and dragged him into the bar-room. A doctor was sent for, and he found Corwin to be dead.

The case will be continued to-day.

Supposed Murder by River Thieves.

Soon after 6 o'clock A. M. Wednesday the Harbor Police found the body of a man about 70 years of age, having gray hair and whiskers, and wearing a dark sack coat and vest, and dark brown pantaloons, floating in the North River, off the Battery. It was towed ashore and taken to Castle Garden. An employe of Castle Garden, named Peter Murphy, on viewing the body, at once said it was that of Michael Neihl, a night watchman employed on Pier No. 39 North River. Michael Neihl, however, is still alive. Yesterday Dr. Wooster Beach made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased, and found that three of the ribs had been fractured, and there were a number of cuts on the head and face, and abrasions on the arms and legs, which, in the opinion of Dr. Beach, were made before death. A photograph of the body was yesterday taken. The inquest has been adjourned by Coroner Keenan to enable the Police to investigate the matter.

United Presbyterian Church Synod.

The delegates to the ninth annual Synod of the United Presbyterian Church assembled last evening in the Seventh-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twelfth-street. Rev. W. W. Barr, of Philadelphia, presided. At its conclusion Rev. D. S. McHenry, of Lansingville, N. Y., offered a prayer, and the retiring Moderator, Rev. J. J. Barr, called the Synod to order. One hundred and eleven delegates, fifty-seven ministers and forty-five elders answered to their names. When the Synod is full it will number about two hundred delegates. The election of a Moderator was postponed until this morning. It was then resolved that the Synod meet daily at 9 A. M., and remain in session until noon; reassemble at 2:30 o'clock and remain in session until 5 P. M.

Relief for the Avondale Sufferers.

The following additional subscriptions for the Avondale sufferers have been received at this office:

Rev. J. N. Gilbert	$2 25
J. P. W.	5 00
Previously acknowledged	65 25
Total	$72 50

At the Mayor's office further contributions amounting to $214 40, are acknowledged, which, in addition to $14,894 81 previously received, makes a total of $15,112 21.

At the office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the total contributions received amount to $2,033 60.

Book Trade Sales.

The book trade sale was concluded yesterday at the rooms of Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., in Clinton Hall. Roberts Brothers, of Boston, offered a consignment of photograph albums, which realised good prices. A quantity of elegant church services and prayer books offered by Wm. Rutter & Co. realized fair prices. An elegant bible, bound in Turkey-red, with gold edges, beveled boards, brought $3 10. Kebbe's *Christian Year* (Oxford edition) realized $1. The publications of Eyre & Spottiswood, J. H. Ladd, P. O'Shea, D. & J. Sadlier & Co., W. Parker, L. Johnson and others, realized fair prices.

Anniversary of the Fulton-street Prayer Meeting.

The twelfth anniversary of the Fulton-street Prayer Meeting was celebrated in the North Dutch Church yesterday at noon. This edifice was beautifully decorated with flowers, and was crowded with people. The church was built in 1769, and has been occupied ever since for worship except during the time it was used by the British as a prison in the Revolutionary War. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. De Witt and McNair, assisted by Rev. Dr. Henderson and S. Irenæus Prime.

Meeting of Fresco Painters.

The German fresco painters held a meeting in Avenue A last evening, when an organization was effected, the object of which is to prevent their work from going into the hands of the house painters. It is said that the house painters, of late, have assumed the work of the fresco painters at reduced rates.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The large iron steam-propeller *Rattlesnake* ran on a rock at Hell Gate, at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday, making a hole in her bottom. Her Captain was compelled to run her ashore at the mouth of the Kills, between Randall's Island and Westchester County, where she now lies submerged, loaded with coal from Philadelphia, bound East.

Hugh Kelly, aged seven years, of No. 211 Duane-street, while passing No. 69 Barclay-street yesterday, was struck on the head and fatally injured by a wooden cellar covering, which had been thrown down by a passing truck. He was taken home.

At a meeting of the Eighth Ward School Association, last evening, at No. 100 Prince-street, an interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. H. Gercke, on the relative importance of school and home education.

New-Jersey.

The question of the proposed consolidation of the four cities of Hudson County into one great city, also taking in some smaller places, is being earnestly discussed, and the Freeholders' Committee of Hudson County are preparing a report upon the subject. The act of consolidation will be voted upon by the people on the 5th of October.

Governor Randolph has appointed as Judge Advocate General of the State militia, Colonel F. A. De Mott, of Morristown. The Colonel is well known in connection with the Bar of Morristown and is highly respected.

An engine was thrown off the track, yesterday morning, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Spring-street switch, Newark, and caused the detention of three trains over an hour. No damage was done.

General Rusling has, since the 4th of September last, paid 3,219 pensioners over $200,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Sept. 23.—The weather is stormy.

London, Sept. 23—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. American Securities open flat. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 82¾; 1865, old, 81¾; 1867, 80¾; Ten-forties, 74. Stocks easier. Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 93; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

Liverpool, Sept. 23—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 12½d.@12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.@12⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—The market opens quiet. Corn, 30s. ₱ quarter for European.

Produce—Petroleum, 8d. ₱ gallon for Spirits.

London, Sept. 23.—Refined Petroleum quiet and steady.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France, made public to-day, shows that the amount of Bullion in vault has increased 6,700,000 francs since the report of last week.

London, Sept. 23—1 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and the account. American Securities are firmer; Five-Twenty Bonds, 1862, 82⅝; 1865, old, 82¼; 1867, 81. Stocks quiet; Eries, 24¼.

Paris, Sept. 23—1:30 P. M.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 70f. 65c.

Liverpool, Sept. 23—1 P. M.—Provisions—Pork, 112s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Cheese 63s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Produce—Tallow, 47s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

Havre, Sept. 23—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market opens declining, both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 148f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middlings, afloat, 152f.

London, Sept. 23—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady; United States Bonds 1862, 82¾; 1865, old, 82; 1867, 81¼; Ten-Forties, 74¼. Erie Railway Shares, 24¼; Illinois Centrals, 93.

Liverpool, Sept. 23—4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet and declined; Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales foot up 8,000 bales, of which amount 3,000 bales were taken for export.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce markets closed unchanged.

London, Sept. 23—4:30 P. M.—Sugar, on spot and afloat, dull; on spot, 39s. 6d.@39s. 9d.

Antwerp, Sept. 23.—Petroleum flat; Standard White, 56½f.

Havre, Sept. 23—Evening.—Cotton closed dull at 147½f.

London, Sept. 23.—The official report of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of specie in vault has decreased £212,000 since the last report.

Frankfort, Sept. 23.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed flat at 86¾.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The Bourse closed heavy; Rentes 70f. 65c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Flour quiet and easy at $5 75@$6 50 for Spring Extras. Wheat active and firmer; sales of No. 1 at $1 18@$1 19½; No. 2 at $1 16@$1 17¼; in the afternoon No. 2 was quiet at $1 17, seller September. Corn quiet; No. 2, 79½c.; in the afternoon active and easier at 78c., seller September, for No. 2. Oats in moderate demand at 44c. for No. 2. Rye in fair demand at 86c. for No. 2. Barley dull at $1 30, store and seller September. Highwines, $1 10; holders ask $1 12. Provisions firmer and active. Pork, $32 75@$33 12½. Lard dull at 18c.@18¼c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c. Cattle more active and lower at $3 30@$4 20 for Stockers; $3 75@$4 [illegible] for Cows and Light Steers. Live Hogs steady and active at $9 00@$9 40 for Fair to Medium; $10 20 for Extra. Freights active and firmer at 12c. on Corn to Oswego; 6½c. on Wheat, 5c. on Corn to Buffalo. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 168,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats, 8,500 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,500 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat, 159,000 bushels Corn, 109,500 bushels Oats, 41,000 bushels Rye.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton nominally 28c. Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Spring, $1@$1 05; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 08@$1 10; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 15@$1 18; Choice, $1 20; No. 2 White, $1 10@$1 14; No. 1 White, $1 20; Choice, $1 30. Corn firmer; Mixed, 89c.@90c.; Choice White, 97c.@$1. Oats declining; in bulk, 40c.@43c.; Mixed, in sacks, 46c.@47c.; White, 48c.@50c. Barley dull; Prime Iowa, $1 15; Choice Illinois, $1 45; Fall, $1 75@$1 85. Rye firmer at 83c.@86c. Whisky, $1 15. Pork dull at $32 75@$33. Dry-salted Meats higher at 18c. for Clear Rib Sides. Bacon buoyant; Shoulders, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. Lard dull; Choice Tierce, 18¾c.; Keg, 20c. Cattle active at $2@$6 50 for inferior to choice. Live Hogs firm at $7@$8 for Stock; $9@$10 25 for Fat. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,500 bushels Rye.

Buffalo, Sept. 23.—Receipts—Wheat, 146,000 bushels; Corn, 121,000 bushels; Flour, 10,000 bbls. Shipments—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels. Freights firm; Wheat, 17c.; Corn, 14c.; Oats, 9c., to New-York. The break in the canal will be repaired by Monday morning. Flour dull; sales, 200 bbls. old City Spring at $6 75. Wheat inactive; new No. 2 Milwaukee Club held firm at $1 30; sales, 22,000 bushels Chicago, per sample, at $1 15. Corn dull and nominal; condition poor; no transactions to indicate value. Oats dull; sales, 13,500 bushels No. 2 Western at 53c. Rye nominal; held about $1. Seeds dull; sales, 100 bags Timothy at $4. Highwines firmer; sales, 100 bbls. at $1 11@$1 12. Pork quiet at $33@$33 50. Lard quiet at 19c.@19½c. Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; quality poor; market dull, inactive and lower. Sheep—Receipts moderate, market dull and demand light; Western, $3 25@$4. Canada Lambs nominal at $5 50@$6. Hogs steady and unchanged.

Oswego, Sept. 23.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls., at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White, $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 7,500 bushels Red Michigan at $1 39, and 6,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 35. Corn held at 98c. for No. 2. Barley scarce and market better; sales 8,400 bushels Canada at $1 37. Corn-meal $2 20 ₱ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30@$32 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 11c., Corn 9½c., Barley 9c. to New-York; Lumber $5 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake Imports—4,000 bushels Wheat, 11,800 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Barley, 974,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—15,000 bushels Wheat, 372,000 feet Lumber.

Albany, Sept. 23.—Wheat active at a decline of 3c.@5c.; the offerings are large, holders being anxious to sell; sales 6,000 bushels of all grades; Extra Diehl, $1 75; Fair do., $1 70; Amber State, $1 49; do. and Common from the boat at Troy, $1 50@$1 55, respectively. Rye dull and nominal at $1 15 for Prime State. Corn dull at $1 08 for Western. Oats active at an advance; receipts light; sales 5,500 bushels State, in bulk and bags, at 68c., and 4,000 bushels Western, in the elevator, at 64c. Barley in good demand; the stock is light, and held at $1 25@$1 40 for all grades; No. 2 two-rowed State, $1 25; Rejected, $1 20.

Baltimore, Sept. 23.—Cotton dull; Middlings 28c. Flour dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$9 25; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$10 75; Western Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7; do. Family $7@$7 50. Wheat firmer; Prime to choice Red, $1 45@$1 55. Corn dull; Prime White $1 23@$1 30. Oats firm at 60c.@62c. Rye dull at $1 10@$1 20 for Virginia. Mess Pork quiet at $33@$33 50. Bacon active and advancing; Rib Sides, 19½c.; Clear Rib, 20¼c.; Shoulders, 16¼c. Hams, 24c.@25c. Lard dull at 19¼c.@20c. Whisky brisk and in good demand at $1 17@$1 18.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.—Cotton—Very little demand; prices nominal; Middlings, 28c.@29c. Flour dull; Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $6 25@$7; Northwestern do., $7@$7 75; Ohio do., $7@$7 50. Wheat dull and drooping; Red, $1 48@$1 52; Delaware, $1 54. Rye, $1 15. Corn in limited demand; Yellow, $1 20; Mixed Western, $1 11@$1 12. Oats steady at 61c.@65c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 22c.; Refined, 32c. Groceries—Small business. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $33. Lard, 19½c. Whisky advanced; $1 18@$1 20, but some holders ask more.

Cincinnati, Sept. 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; Red, $1 12@$1 18. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats, 50c.@55c. Rye steady at $1. Tobacco active; sales, 287 hhds. at $7 50@$22 75. Whisky excited and unsettled; held at $1 15, with sales at this. Pork dull and nominally unchanged. Lard neglected; offered at 17¾c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders held at 14¼c.; no Sides offering. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 16c.; Sides, 19c.@19¼c. Exchange advanced. Money close.

Milwaukee, Sept. 23.—Flour active; Medium Spring Extra held at $6 37. Wheat steady at $1 21 for No. 1; $1 16 for No. 2. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn declining; No. 2, 79c. Rye declining; No. 1, 87c. Barley nominal. Grain Freights—Steady and unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

Toledo, Sept. 23.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat declining; No. 1 Red, $1 27; No. 2 Red, $1 24¼. Corn declining; No. 1, 89c.; No. 2, 88c. Oats firmer; No. 1, 50c.; No. 2, 47½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 105,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 8,800 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye.

New-Orleans, La., Sept. 23.—Cotton active and prices irregular; sales 1,367 bales; Middling, 27½c.@27¾c.; receipts, 1,394 bales. Hay $27. Bacon—17½c. for Shoulders; 20½c.@21c. for Sides. Lard 19c.@21½c. Other articles unchanged. Gold 130¾. Exchange—Sterling, nominal; New-York Sight, par.

Louisville, Sept. 23.—Flour quiet at $5@$5 25 for Superfine. Grain unchanged. Tobacco active; sales 175 hhds. at $7@$7 75. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $32@$33 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 16¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 19¾c. Lard, 20c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 24c.; Fancy, 25c. Whisky firm; Raw, $1 12@$1 13.

Memphis, Sept. 23.—Cotton active; Middlings, 26½c.; receipts, 59 bales; exports, 174 bales. Wheat firm; Choice, $1 20. Flour dull at $5 50@$6. Corn firm at $1 07½@$1 10. Oats steady at 59c. Pork, $34 50. Lard, 20½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 17c.; Sides, 20¼c.

Cleveland, Sept. 23.—Wheat heavy; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 29; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 27. Corn declining; No. 1 Mixed held 97c.; No. 2 Mixed held 96c. Oats quiet; No. 1 held 50c. Rye quiet and nominal. Barley dull and nominal.

Detroit, Sept. 23.—Flour quiet. Wheat declined 1c.@2c.; Extra White, $1 50; No. 1 White, $1 31; Regular White and Amber, $1 28. Barley dull; No. 1, $2 50. Corn offered at 98c. Oats, 50c.

Wilmington, Sept. 23.—Spirits Turpentine, 40c.@40½c. Resin dull; sales of No. 2 at $2. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 50@$3. Tar, 25c. higher at $2 80@$2 85. Cotton steady at 26c. for Middling.

Charleston, Sept. 23.—Cotton active and firmer; sales 700 bales Middling at 26c.@26¼c.; receipts, 1,684 bales; exports, coastwise, 70 bales.

Augusta, Sept. 23.—Cotton firmer and more active; sales, 580 bales; receipts, 620 bales; Middling, 25¼c.@25½c.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 23.—Cotton closed easy; sales 200 bales Middling at 26c. Receipts, 512 bales; exports, 327 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.—Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 109¾; Philadelphia and Erie, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¼. Gold, 143¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Bremen	Sept. 15	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Paraguay	Sept. 25	New-York	London.
City of Boston	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR BRAZIL, CUBA, &C.			
Missouri	Sept. 23	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	Sept. 25	New-York	St. Domingo.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Puerto Plata, San Domingo, &c., by the *Tybee*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for the German States, *via* Bremen, by the *Hermann*, close at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Boston*, close at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for paid letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Sept. 23.—*In steamship Palmyra, for Liverpool.*—R. C. Perkins, Jas. J. Ralston, Edward Patten, Miss Webster, Miss E. De Beukelaer, Edward Braggiotti, Rev. Thomas Scully, Alfred Pearson, Duncan A. McTavish, Mrs. M. Fitzpatrick, Comte Michel Dzeduszycki, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reushau.

Sept. 23.—*In steamship North America, for St. Thomas and Brazil.*—Mr. and Mrs. E. Trowbridge and family, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Van Praag, G. W. Smith, Wm. A. Beecher, Miss M. E. Gorman, Miss J. Hancox, F. Frendelburg, John Naulty, A. Nones, Dr. Van Bretton, Samuel E. Spring, A. L. Van Blarcon, Captain Hancox and friend, Miguel Bravo Sentiez, Benigno Fernandez, A. G. Luders, L. Ygaravides, L. Salgado, T. M. Ferrier, Fr. Fleischmann, G. H. Duder, W. C. Bates, W. Simmons, John Walker, F. Vidal, C. Cabrera, C. Morales, Julian Prallo, Manuel Ignacio, Miss E. Peterson.

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 23—*In steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre.* Mr. Ruech and family, Mr. Nothean, Mr. Girod, Mr. Marcott and family, Mr. Eho and family, Dr. Holden and lady, Mr. Depierris, Mr. Dannis, Mr. Worthington, Mr. May, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnson and family, Mr. Brush and son, Mr. and Mrs. Bement, Mr. Virmondes, Miss Watson, Mr. Stewart and family, Mr. and Mrs. Weekherlin, Mr. Levilla, Mr. Limet, Mr. Filton, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Magnin and family, Mr. Tory, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. Davis and family, Mrs. Graham, Mr. Szymouski, Mr. Sartori, Mr. and Mrs. Oelbites, Mr. Curey, Mr. Walbridge, Mr. March, Mr. Duhamel, Mr. Marks and family, Mrs. Brisac and family, Mr. Dreyfus and family, Mr. Ravends and family, Miss Brownson, Mr. Fower, Mr. Engel, Mr. Bird, Mr. De Riviere and family, Mr. Fillot, Miss P. Heves, Mr. Cole, Mr. Delavigne, Mr. Dallery' Misses Schultz, Mr. Denman, Miss Matthews, Mr. Del Valle and family, Mr. Amidon, Mr. Bogue, Mr. Lamblet, Mr. Frey, Mr. Champronny, Mr. Salmon, Mrs. Bloch, Mrs. Weil and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Beaucheri, Mrs. Hains and child, Miss Schmidt, Mr. Drouck, Mrs. Dunand, Miss Dax, Mrs. Kraentler, Mrs. Blaser, Mr. Joly, Mr. Dufour and child, Mr. Huot, Mr. Hogan, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Garcia, Mrs. and Miss Veit, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Capellio, Mr. Vidal, Mr. Montagnie, Mr. Gentil and child, Mr. Schwaar, Mrs. and Miss Martin, Mr. Sedille, Mrs. Bitshaupt, Mrs. Zimmerman and children, Mr. and Mrs. Gallinier, Mrs. Frochlich, Miss Poncet, Mr. Braun, Mr. and Mrs. Heyman, Mrs. Souher and child, Mr. Cervantes, Mr. and Mrs. Brossard, Miss Ruef, Miss Leyers, Mr. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. Sousstrunk, Miss Smidt, Mr. Fisserand, Mr. Colin, Mr. and Mrs. Poiterin, Mr. Boleslas, Mrs. Malherbe, Miss Stephany, Mr. Charton, Mr. Latourrette, Mr. Monse, Mrs. Fontel, Mr. Giroud, Mr. Donnier, Mrs. Lehmann, Mrs. and Miss Heller, Mr. Henry, Mr. Cortes and family, Miss Marion, Mr. Fheillet, Mr. Boisseau, Mr. Gaillardamme, Mr. Favernier, Miss O'Donnell, Miss Guyard, Mr. Pepiot, Mr. Ecki, Mr. Diebold and family, Miss Denninger, Mrs. de Passardi, Mr. Pimentel, Mr. Rayon, Mrs. Laforcade and child, Rev. Salpointe, Mr. Bourgade, Mr. Zouvenceau, Mr. Fifft, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Chaucot, Mr. Echalier, Mr. Cuevas, Mrs. Colby, Mr. Reaveur, Mr. and Mrs. Petignot, Mr. Navarette, Mr. Allier, Mrs. Hainault, Mr. Arogadra, Mrs. Winter, Mr. Leon, Mr. Boisson, Mr. Grozelier, Mrs. Essertier, Mr. Rougeau.

Sept. 23—*In steamship Cambria, from Glasgow.*—Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and family, Mrs. Thomas Henderson, Samuel Glassy, Mr. Carroll, Mrs. Douglas and family, Miss Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Park and child, Miss M. Johnstone, Mr. Price, A. Summers, Mrs. E. Wray, Mrs. Mack, Hugh Neilson, Mr. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and child, Mr. Hallimann, Miss Castitto, Miss M. Castitto, R. Robertsen, James Mollison, Miss King, Captain Marsden, Miss Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Waugh, Mr. Bohmer, Mr. Klybury, P. V. Garvin, Prof. Frobisher, Mr. Batchelor, Robert Sleigh, Wm. Coulthead, George W. Scott, Wm. A. Smith, Rev. J. Thomson and child, Captain Tuttle, George Low, D. S. Stevenson, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. Tuttle and child, J. Aitchinson, Miss Paterson, Wm. Gray, Mrs. Chalmers and family, Mrs. J. Mayne, Mrs. E. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lynch, James Brebner, Robert Martin, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Martin, Mrs. M. Hamsworth, Miss Hamsworth, Miss Maguire, Miss Burns, Miss McCleary, Miss H. McCleary, Mr. and Mrs. H. Douglas, James McFetridge Hugh Hutchinson.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 49 | Sun sets...... 5 54 | Moon rises. 8 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 33 | Gov. Island.10 22 | Hell Gate..11 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Rapidan, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; North America, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, Wm. R. Garrison; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship George Hurlbut, Masson, Liverpool, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Barks Alert, (Br.,) Bearse, Whydah, via Boston, J. H. Lewis & Co.; Gulf Nickelson, (Norw.,) Nickelson, Konigsburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Argonaut, (N. G.,) Grimm, Bremen, Herman Koop & Co.; Blomidon, (Br.,) Cowen, Bristol, J. Edmiston & Co.

Brigs Gem, Neal, Trinidad, Port Spain, D. Trowbridge; Brothers' Pride, (Br.,) Jarvis, Plymouth for orders, S. L. Merchant & Co.; L. & W. Armstrong, Wright, Demerara, L. & W. & P. Armstrong.

Schooners J. F. Farland, Leaming, Lisbon, A. Abbott; M. Munson, Dayton, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; O. L. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, Thomas & Holmes.

Arrived.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Sept. 5, via Halifax, N. S., 18th, and St. John, N. B., 21st, with mdse. and 2 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds to Cape Race, from thence light variable winds; 23d inst., at 6 P. M., passed a schooner-rigged paddle-steamer with two black funnels cruising off Fire Island; at 7 P. M. passed a North German Lloyds steamer bound E.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, via Brest Sept. 11, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and 237 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Experienced heavy S. W. and westerly gales up to the 18th inst., remainder of the passage moderate weather. Sept. 13, lat. 48 45, lon. 19 25, spoke bark Nile, (Br.,) 20th, lat. 45 12, lon. 56 40, spoke brig Nelson, (Br.,) 22d, lat. 41 01, lon. 70 05, spoke ship Southern; same date, lat. 40 58, lon. 70 08, saw steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool via Halifax; 23d, at 1:30 A. M., 170 miles from Sandy Hook, saw a Cunard steamer, bound east.

Steamship Smidt, (N. G.,) Schweers, Bremen 13 ds., with mdse. and 680 passengers to Thiebe, Motz & Co. Came the northerly passage, and experienced very heavy N. W. and S. W. winds and high seas.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Sept. 18, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. (Arrived the 23d.)

Steamship Cambria, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Sept. 11, with mdse. and 310 passengers to Henderson & Brothers.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to J. Hand.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool Sept. 7, and Queenstown 8th, via Boston 22d, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool Aug. 28, with mdse. and 347 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co., all well. Had very fine weather the entire passage. Crossed the Banks far north, and saw no fishermen or ice; have had very light winds since leaving the Banks.

Ship Numquam Dormio, Cousins, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Had S. and S. W. winds to the Banks.

Ship Ella S. Thayer, (of Bath,) Thompson, Cardiff 41 ds., with railroad iron to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had moderate weather.

Ship Arnold Boninger, (N. G.,) Steenken, Rotterdam 52 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co. Had moderate weather.

Bark Ephriam Williams, Hoff, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Palestine, (Br.,) McCullough, Milk River, Jam., 28 ds., with 470 tons logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co.

Bark Abraham Lincoln, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Girgenti 60 ds., with sulphur and mdse. to James Robinson & Co.

Brig Julia Kelly, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Knight, Caibarien 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Danford, Knowlton & Co.; vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had N. W. winds the entire passage and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port bark Arthur Kinsman, to sail next day, port not known; bark James Welsh, for Baltimore, and schr. Rourke, (Br.,) for Boston, to sail on the 10th inst.

Brig Leonard Meyers, (of New-Haven,) Hurks Curacoa 23 ds., with salt to A. Abbott. Had light east winds the entire passage. Is bound to Bridgeport, Conn.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, McCarthy, New-Haven, to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Florence J. Henderson, Winchester, Stockton, Me.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Horton, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to S. Michelena—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Had light easterly winds and weather.

Schr. America, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Olive Ames, French, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. D. Buckalew, Babbett, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Abbie Gale, Ryder, Ellsworth, with lumber to master.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hammond, Port Jefferson, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Telegraph, Ashby, Seal Island, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Sunbeam, Taylor, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rosina, Cumings, Jonesport, with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Reed, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alaska, Strout, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Wellington, Barbour, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport.

Schr. Hannah Willett, Gould, New-London.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, Bridgeport.

Schr. Jos. Marsh, Smith, Port Morris, for Rondout.

Schr. Geo. P. Kane, Bull, Bridgeport.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Long Island, Gallagher, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Commerce, Kent, Boston.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Green, Northport.

Schr. Ariadne, Harding, New-London.

Schr. Wm. Duren, White, Plymouth.

Schr. Breese, Young, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pero, Snow, New-Haven.

Schr. Leo, Hall, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Price, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Donau, for Bremen; Palmyra, for Liverpool; North America, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; Morro Castle, for Havana; Rapidan, for Savannah; Zodiac, for Charleston; Albermarle, for Norfolk, &c.

Below.

Bark King Bird, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dexter, from Liverpool Aug. 15.—(By pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 23.—Arr. steamer General Sedgwick, from Galveston, for New-York; short of coal.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 21, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Alpha, (of East Machias,) Kingston, Jam., Aug. 8, for Boston. From 1st to 7th of September had continuous gales.

Also arr. schr. Mary Jane, (Br.,) St. Domingo City, via New-York, for Boston.

Passed by—Schr. July Fourth, Bangor, for Newark, N. J.

Sld. brigs Lizzie Wyman and Mary Cobb; schrs. Charles P. Stickney, Sallie B., S. A. Hoffman, Harriet, Martha Maria, Amelia H. Leming, W. G. Bartlett, John M. Broomall, Harriett A. Rogers, Zeta Psi, Ann Carlet, Mary Price, Abbigail, Active, Nettie Cushing, Tahmaroo, Delaware, (Snow,) and George.

A. M.—Arr. brig Ambros Light, Boston, for Philadelphia; schrs. Maria Lunt, Bangor, for Norwich; Ceres, Elizabethport, for Dover, N. H.; Saxon, do., for Salem; James M. Flanagan, Gardiner, for Philadelphia; Jason, Boston, for do.; John L. Tracy, Richmond, Me., for Baltimore.

22d, A. M.—Arr. brigs J. Coffill, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., for New-York; Open Sea, Calais, for New-Bedford; schrs. Sarah, Ruth S. Hodgdon, Olive Avery, Thomas Hix, and Minnie Cobb, Rockland, for New-York; Hannie Westbrook, Portland, for do.; California, Bangor, for Oak Bluffs; Montabella, (Br.,) Fredericton, N. B., for Providence William O. Butman, Bangor, for New-Bedford.

Sld. brigs Ambros Light and Open Sea; schrs. Maria Lunt, James M. Flanagan, Jason, Montabella, (Br.,) Sarah, Ruth S. Hodgdon, Hannie Westbrook, Olive Avery, Thomas Hix, Minnie Cobb, and William O. Butman.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 22.—Arr. schrs. D. W. Vaughan, Joseph & Franklin, Cape Hurry, for New-York; R. F. Stockton, York River, for New-York; C. W. Locke, Philadelphia, for Boston; Abbie Ingals, Philadelphia, for Boston; Veri, Philadelphia, for New-London; brig Nellie Ware, Philadelphia, for Bangor, Me.; schr. Decatur Oakes, Philadelphia, for Gloucester, Mass.; J. T. Price, Philadelphia, for Boston; Wm. B. Darling, Georgetown, D. C., for New-York; War Eagle, Philadelphia, for Boston.

23d.—A strong easterly gale prevails here. There are 70 sail of vessels inside the breakwater.

Marine Disaster.

The steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, from Philadelphia, for Portland, struck on Steep Rocks, Hell Gate, the morning of 23d inst., and sunk on Sunken Marsh.

Spoken, &c.

Wm. F. Storer—Ship, hence for Liverpool, Sept. 20, lat. 40 05, lon. 69 10.

Highland Nancy—Brig, from Baltimore for St. John, N. F., Sept. 21, lat. 38, lon. 74.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 23.—The steamship France from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

Low Prices.

WHITE DINNER SETS, new Limoge Shapes, 157 pieces, $25. Smaller size sets proportionally low in price.

WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, $3 20.

WHITE TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $4.

GOOD WATER GOBLETS, per dozen, $1 50.

GOOD WINE GLASSES, per dozen, $1.

All other goods in our line equally low. Goods packed for the country, or forwarded by express C. O. D.

WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
Middle Cooper Institute Block,
3d and 4th avs., between 7th and 8th sts.

JUST OUT,
CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES.
To cure Colds, Sore Throat and Bronchitis.
None as good, none as pleasant.

WE BEG TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR

Alpaca Umbrellas.

These Umbrellas have the appearance of fine quality silk. The sticks or handles are of one piece, without joint, and of the latest and most beautiful styles. Each Umbrella is inclosed in an enameled case or cover. We warrant these Alpaca Umbrellas to be perfectly fast in color, a good clear black.

They do not discolor or fade, and they wear longer than any gingham or silk Umbrella. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all, that the chemical action of the atmosphere (caused by the changes from sunshine to rain) upon Cotton coverings, when stretched upon umbrella frames, will both remove the color and destroy the fabric.

After a very long experience (since 1802) in the manufacture of Umbrellas, we must say that Alpaca is not only the cleanest and most durable, but the most economical umbrella covering. Respectfully,

ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 405 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ELEGANT STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.
All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d-av.

A Cure for Rupture!

Under the skillful management of Dr. GREGORY, this dangerous disease is now successfully cured. His celebrated HERNIA LOTION for bathing the afflicted parts, while wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, has cured the most obstinate cases. Special attention is given to this branch of surgery, and a cure warranted without pain or danger, which will not interfere with labor or business of any kind. Pamphlets sent for ten cents, giving full explanations. Address C. AUGT. GREGORY, M. D., No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York.

PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and
Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Total Issue..............$2,000,000
Capital Stock............ 3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company.

LENGTH AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST-CLASS PAYING ROAD.

VALUABLE CONNECTIONS.

In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route in Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the Far West.

COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

PROFIT OF THE INVESTMENT.

The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CONVERTIBE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds A CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price, without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT. in currency—nearly FIFTY PER CENT. MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENTS. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

☞ BANK NOTES OF THE DENOMINATION of 20s and under bought and sold at a premium by the National Currency Bank, corner Broadway and Wall-street.